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THE PRESIDENCY.

SENATOR CONKLING AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE REPORT THAT GEN. GRANT HAS EXPRESSED A PREFERENCE FOR MR. CONKLING DENIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Mr. Jere Haralson, member of the House from the Mobile (Ala.) district, is very much annoyed with the report of an interview between himself and the President, published in the *Herald* of Thursday, and authorizes the most emphatic contradiction of that portion of the publication which makes him say that the President expressed himself "decidedly in favor of Conkling, as he [the President] thought Conkling would make the strongest Republican candidate." Mr. Haralson says he used no such language, nor did the President say anything to him which could possibly be construed in that way. During his interview with the President, Mr. Haralson was asked what he thought of the prospects of the Republican Party in Alabama at the next election. To this he replied: "That is a difficult question to answer. Morton is very strong throughout the South. Conkling also is very strong, and Bristow has many friends." The President said: "Morton is a very good man, a firm Republican, and no one can urge anything against him. Conkling is also a good man, and has always been a consistent Republican." This was all that was said about the persons named. The mention of the names of Morton, Conkling, and Bristow was a mere incident of the conversation, and neither of them was again referred to by either the President or Mr. Haralson. Mr. Haralson denies that the President even intimated a personal preference for any individual as a Presidential candidate, or that he said anything which would warrant such a statement. He further authorizes a specific denial of the published statement that he said Senator Conkling is looked upon among his [Haralson's] people as a second Grant. It can be confidently stated that the President has not indicated to any person a preference for the nomination of any particular candidate for President. There is a good deal of jealousy among the friends of the candidates, and any statement of what the President intends creates great excitement. Whoever receives the favor of his support will be immediately made the subject of a united opposition.

THE OUTLOOK IN VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES—HOW PUBLIC SENTIMENT IS DIVIDED—A STRONG BLAINE MOVEMENT—WHAT CONKLING'S FRIENDS ARE DOING—THE COMING STATE CONVENTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, April 6, 1876.

The political situation in Virginia, at least so far as Presidential candidates are concerned, may be stated in a very few words. Both parties are undecided, irresolute, and, so to speak, at sea regarding what action it would be well for them to take in the approaching conventions at Cincinnati and St. Louis. This is particularly true of the Republicans, who are unfortunately divided and inharmonious. United States Marshal Packard, of Louisiana, who is certainly good authority, is credited with having said, that only by the appointment of shrewd politicians to permanent Federal offices could any party hope to maintain its power in the South. How true this may be of other States it is not necessary to say, but there can be no doubt that much of the political anarchy which exists in Virginia to-day is to be attributed to what is called the short-sightedness of the Federal office-holders, who are usually regarded here as the political leaders. In Richmond the head of the Post Office is a lady, who was appointed because of her kindness to Union prisoners during the war, and who now attends to the duties of her position faithfully and well, but who is still roundly abused by politicians of all classes. By the Republicans because she will not allow the office to be filled with worthless hangers-on, and by the Democrats because, and the reason is a good one even in enlightened Virginia, she is a Union woman and holds a position under the present Administration. Dr. Mills, the Collector of the Port, who is a gentleman and an honest official, finds quite as little favor in the eyes of this somewhat exacting community, for, like the Postmistress, he is accused on the one hand of running his office to suit himself, and not in the interest of the party, and, on the other, of being that personification of everything that is bad—a Federal employe. Were the Republicans of the State under better discipline, and were the office-holders better politicians, there would doubtless be no question as to how Virginia's delegation would vote in the Cincinnati Convention. As it is, however, and as I have already intimated, there are many serious doubts on this point. Happily, however, this indecision will, as far as an opinion can be ventured at present, result in wise and commendable action.

The State Convention to elect delegates to the National Republican Convention, is to be held at Lynchburg on the 12th inst., and in most cases the county conventions were held and delegates elected some weeks ago. At that time the sentiment of the Republicans of the State was decidedly in favor of the nomination of ex-Speaker Blaine. Here and there Secretary Bristow was favorably mentioned, but the great majority were decidedly in favor of Blaine. They advocated him because of his tried and true Republican principles, because, to use the expression of a well-known gentleman here, "they knew he would never sell them out," and because, too, of his recent course in Congress. The popular feeling was kept alive and increased by the untiring efforts of Mr. Blaine's friends, who for weeks past have been canvassing the State in his interest. Under his personal direction it is said they have visited nearly every district in the State, have seen most of the prominent leaders, and have everywhere secured pledges for their favorite. The Bristow movement on the other hand has been an entirely spontaneous and popular one. The friends of the Secretary are not, and never have been, organized. They have received no direction from Washington, and their work, if they have done any, has been entirely without the knowledge or authority of Mr. Bristow. I can speak upon this point most positively, for I have taken great pains to investigate various rumors to the effect that the influence of the Treasury Department was being used in the interest of the Secretary. Such stories are entirely without foundation. Indeed, some of the most prominent Treasury officials here are opposed to their chief as a Presidential candidate. Blaine is their choice, and they advocate him openly and fearlessly. The ex-Speaker is particularly strong in the eastern portion of the State and in those districts where Col. James H. Platt can influence the delegates. Col. Platt was for two terms a Representative in Congress from the Norfolk District, and he is everywhere acknowleged to be the leader of the movement in favor of Blaine. Edgar Allen, State Senator from Prince Edwards, is another strong Blaine man. He professes to be confident that the delegation from Virginia can be pledged in favor of his candidate, and until the day before yesterday this was the general impression throughout the State.

On that day, however, Judge Morton, the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, returned to Richmond from Washington where he had been for several days, and immediately the whole prospect of the campaign was changed. Judge Morton, upon his arrival, at once put himself in communication with several prominent Republicans, and by some mysterious process—I can use no other expression—convinced them that the strongest candidate for them to nominate was Senator Conkling, of New-York. It is stated upon good authority that he said he was empowered to announce that the Senator was the first choice of Gen. Grant, and that the Administration expected all those employed by it to support him in the Lynchburg Convention. Judge Morton has just been appointed a special agent of the Post Office in this State. He is thought to be high in the confidence and esteem of those who have most power in Washington, and as politicians go he is a very respectable man and has no small share of influence. In consequence his statements were potential with many office-holders and others, and he has succeeded in commencing a very strong movement in favor of the Senator from New-York. He will not, I am sure, be able to secure a pledged delegation for his candidate, but he will undoubtedly succeed in preventing the passage of resolutions in favor of Blaine. Aside from the influence which he exerts by reason of his show of authority from Washington, Judge Morton possesses considerable power among the dissatisfied or non-office-holding element in his party. The head and front of this element is John Ambler Smith, an ex-member of Congress from this district, and a gentleman who has done more to demoralize the Republican Party of Virginia than any other man in the State. Mr. Smith is a native, "one of the first families," as they are called, and a son-in-law of ex-United States Senator Lewis. When the somewhat notorious Humphreys was Collector of Customs here he was his most intimate friend, and made his office a lounging place, held political meetings there, and filled it with what are known as "political niggers" and other persons of the lowest type. When Dr. Mills, at the request of the respectable Republicans of the State, and there are no better men in the country, was appointed to the Collectorship he at once removed all Smith's appointees, and informed him that the Custom-house was intended for the transaction of important public business, and could no longer be used as a lounging place. This so enraged the then Congressman that he has ever since been trying to have Dr. Mills removed, and by his efforts he has done much to divide the party which he pretends to support. Some days ago, when the County Convention to elect delegates to Lynchburg was held here, he succeeded by a trick, as it is claimed, in having himself chosen, and he was then loud in declaring that he would use all his strength for Secretary Bristow. Now, however, both he and his father-in-law, ex-Senator Lewis, have gone over to the party headed by Judge Morton, and are using all their influence in favor of Mr. Conkling. Indeed, Smith is going even further than his leader in declaring that the Conkling movement is made with the advice and authority of President Grant. He has already begun to threaten Custom-house and Post Office employes who are known to be in favor of either Blaine or Bristow, and he assured them that if they wanted to keep their places they must at once declare themselves in favor of Senator Conkling. In one case he told a Post Office clerk that he would be at once removed if he did not stop talking in favor of Blaine. It is, of course, unnecessary to state that this kind of action on the part of Smith and others is doing much to injure Conkling among fair-minded Republicans, who might otherwise have favored him.

There are in this State more conservative and respectable Republicans than I have met in any other part of the South. They are men who would be an honor to their party in any portion of the Union, and by their influence they are doing much to lessen the bitterness of party feeling which has so long been a disgrace to the cotton States. Representatives of this class are Dr. Mills, the Collector of the Port, to whom reference has already been made, and Col. Ira L. Ayer, Special Agent of the Treasury. In the course of a long interview with Dr. Mills, he stated that when the Presidential election first began to be talked about a large majority of the thinking Republicans of the State were in favor of electing Gen. Grant for a third term. They advocated him because they felt more secure in the South under his government, and because they feared that any mere politician who might be elected would enter into combinations which would be fatal to their interests. When they found that it was not possible to nominate or elect their first choice, he was sure that most of them threw their influence with ex-Speaker Blaine. He, for his own part—and he knew that he spoke the sentiments of many good Republicans—thought that it would not be well for Virginia or the South to take any prominent part in the selection of a candidate, as they could not hope to do much toward the election of the man of their choice. To elect a Democrat they felt assured would be a great national calamity. Consequently they did not wish to throw even a straw in the way of the nomination of the strongest possible Republican. In reply to a question, Dr. Mills said he was and would continue to be in favor of the nomination of Blaine, while Col. Ayer stated that he was "an out and out Bristow man." Both gentlemen were very positive in the assertion that no order from Washington could change their position or influence their choice. Dr. Mills' words were: "I am sure that Gen. Grant would issue no such order, but, were he to do so, I would not obey it. I would rather resign my position."

The Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to St. Louis will not be held until May 31, that late date being fixed upon in order to accommodate the tobacco planters, many of whom are Democratic leaders. During the next six weeks it is possible that they may decide upon some candidate whom they will present as the choice of Virginia. Just now, however, as is stated above, they have no preferences, and are only anxious that the strongest man should be nominated. Gov. Hendricks is spoken of favorably, as is also Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court. The latter gentleman is known to be possessed of a large fortune; it is believed he would spend it liberally were he nominated, and he has entertained several prominent ex-Confederate officers and Virginian gentlemen at dinner. These facts seem to weigh greatly in his favor. I may state, in conclusion, that Gov. Tilden's name is never mentioned here. He is not even spoken of as a possible compromise candidate.

H. C.

WASHINGTON.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. VAN AERNAM—THE TARIFF ON SILK—THE EMMA MINE AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Dr. Van Aernam, of New-York, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, with his counsel, Hamilton Ward, is in town seeking to obtain an investigation of the charges made against him before a committee of the House. It will be remembered that a clerk of the Pension Office testified of a ring to issue soldiers' bounties fraudulently, and that Van Aernam was a member of it. The committee will not let the ex-Commissioner hear the evidence against him, nor will it hear him testify now, though it promises to hear him when the testimony against him is concluded. The charges are declared by the friends of Van Aernam to be without foundation, and he should be regarded as entirely innocent till his case has been fully heard.

The Committee on Ways and Means considered the tariff on silks to-day, and struck them out of the Tariff bill. This action would leave the tariff on silks as at present, even if the bill should pass, of which there is no prospect.

It is said that when Gen. Sherman returns to establish his head-quarters here he will put in operation upon the Rio Grande border a new plan of operations. He is not in favor of the suggestion that troops be allowed to cross the border.

The Spanish Government is preparing to send an invincible force to Cuba, which will be partially composed of troops lately under the command of Don Carlos. The expedition will not probably leave till Fall, so as to have the healthy season of the year for a decisive campaign.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Harris, and Burleigh, left here to-night for Philadelphia, to investigate the general management of the navy-yard there. Chairman Whittborne accompanied the sub-committee, and will act as chief investigator. Of course, the proceedings will be conducted in secret.

The testimony of Park will be concluded at the next meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He will relate the connection of Schenck with the affair, and will also give some attention to the story told by Lyon. The testimony is likely to be important and interesting. In committee to-day, in speaking of the value of the mine, Mr. Hewitt urged that no more testimony was needed on that point, because, he said, nobody disputed that there was a mine, and that it had been very valuable. No one could tell the value of a mine. It was now worked out, and its present value was dependent upon what was below, which is a matter of judgment and not of proof.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day unanimously instructed their Chairman to inform Mr. Ralph Meeker that he must answer the question propounded by Representative Page, or his testimony would be stricken from record as "trifling and frivolous." The question which the witness refused to answer required him to state the name of the person whom he had referred to as saying that Mr. Page's manner of cross-examining witnesses indicated that he [Mr. Page] belonged to an Indian ring, and also the name of the person whom he had quoted as saying that still another member of Congress was in the Indian ring.

The House Committee on Appropriations further considered the deficiency estimates to-day. The estimate of $35,000 for expenses of the Black Hills Commission was disallowed. A large number of the deficiencies asked for by the Indian Bureau will be reported back to the House, with a recommendation that they be referred to the Committee on Claims, the committee considering them as coming under the head of private claims. The committee passed over many of the estimates, including $227,000 deficiency for the court-house and post office in New-York, and called upon the departments for further information. The committee will not delay the bill, however, but will strike out the items, and hope to report it to the House during the afternoon.

The President has approved an act of Congress to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for certain Indians; also an act to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the manufacture of postal cards for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876; also a joint resolution for the relief of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.

The Civil Service Committee investigating the charges against Mr. Purnam had several witnesses before them to-day. B. F. Cowart testified that Isadore Blumenthal, Collector of the Port at Cedar Keys, Fla., told him that he paid Purman $500 "blood money" for his appointment as Collector. Messrs. Kendig and Pond testified to being present when the above conversation took place between Cowart and Blumenthal, and confirm the statement of Cowart. George E. Fowler, of Florida, was recalled, and testified that Purman said to him a few days after his election that it had cost him over six thousand dollars, clear cash, to get elected, and he was going to have some of this money back before he started for Washington: Purman said, "An old fellow [meaning Simpkins] at Monticello wants a naval cadetship for his son. If he expects me to get a place for his son, the old chap has got to pay me for it." Adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives has sent a note to the Warden of the United States Jail, saying: "You will furnish meals to Hallet Kilbourn, now confined by order of the House of Representatives in the common jail, of which you are the Warden, at a cost not to exceed $1 per day, and charge the same to the House of Representatives of the United States."

The Washington Board of Health think it necessary to deny reports published elsewhere that typhoid fever, throat rot, &c., prevail here in an epidemic form. They say not only this city, but the entire District, has for a number of years enjoyed the most extraordinary immunity from epidemic diseases of every description.

Senator Mitchell concluded his argument to-day before the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard in favor of his bill for an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of a canal and locks at the cascades of the Columbia River. The committee unanimously authorized him to report the bill to the Senate, with an amendment making the appropriation $150,000, and recommended its passage. It is the intention of Senator Mitchell to offer the bill as an amendment to the River and Harbor bill.

The following officers are relieved from duty and will join their respective commands: Second Lieut. Louis Wilhelms, First Infantry, from Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor; Bernard A. Byrne, Sixth Infantry, same; George F. Cooke, Fifteenth Infantry, from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, when relieved as a member of the general court-martial; J. R. Cloggett, Twenty-third Infantry, from Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor. By direction of the President the order relieving Major Lewis Merrill, Seventh Cavalry, from duty in connection with the International Exhibition of 1876 is revoked.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department examined H. D. Norton, who testified that he was appointed clerk to the disbursing clerk of the Post Office Department, at a salary of $1,200 per year, but that by an order of Postmaster General Jewell, issued last December, he had since been paid $150 per month out of the special appropriation for repairing the department building and extending its basement. In reply to a question, witness said this was in direct violation of law.

NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION.

LARGE ATTENDANCE — THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHARGED WITH OUTRAGES AND OPPRESSION—RESOLUTIONS INDORSING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND PRINCIPLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, April 7.—The National Colored Convention concluded its labors at a late hour to-night. The hall of Representatives was densely crowded, the number of white persons present being smaller than usual. Edward Shaw the colored wharf-master of Memphis, said the number of outrages committed in the South since the war upon colored people was greater than that killed during the war. He declared himself the political equal of the best of the nation, and would demand and secure the rights accorded to others. Should the Republican Party nominate a suitable man for President, with good intentions, the negroes ought to vote for them, but the convention had no right to declare for any party, because in such an event the color line would be drawn in the South. Col. Lewis, of Louisiana, said the colored people of the South had it in their power to have an honest Administration. He felt assured that the Republican Party would be victorious in the next canvass and rectify the mistakes which Morton desired to have corrected. The hour had arrived when the colored people could no longer offer the plea of ignorance, but would have to be responsible for every act committed by them.

General resolutions, affirming that the deplorable state of affairs in many parts of the South was due to the partisan frenzy of Democratic leaders, whose only hope of gaining power in that section has been through appeals to prejudice, in order to cause antagonism between the races, were adopted, the convention indorsing and reaffirming its devotion and adherence to the national Republican Party and its principles as enunciated. They had just reasons of complaint, however, against those who had proved recreant to the trust reposed in them. The resolutions disavow any desire to cherish ill-feeling toward the old slave-holding element of the South, but extend the olive branch to them and ask them to protect the colored people against mobs, assassinations, outrages, and violence. They recognize and appreciate the services rendered in their behalf by President Grant, and return him their sincere thanks, assuring him of their lasting gratitude.

Prof. Langston, of Washington, spoke at some length, referring to the advancement of the race in every respect. No step had ever been taken by Democratic leaders in behalf of the negroes. As a Christian people they could no more be asked to support the Democratic Party, in view of the manner in which it had treated them, than to support the devil against God. Outrages were severely denounced and ascribed to the Democratic party. The negro could not be driven out of the States, but would stay with the whites, whether in the cornfield or Senate. Langston presented and read a paper requesting the Government to declare the Enforcement act constitutional. The paper was adopted and ordered to be forwarded to Congress.

Ex-Senator Smith, of Alabama, denounced Lewis and Birch, of Louisiana, saying it was a foul lie that he was a Democrat. Various short speeches were made, and the convention adjourned sine die.

PATRICK DONOHOE'S CAREER.

THE WONDERFUL SUCCESS AND SUDDEN FALL OF A BOSTON IRISHMAN—HIS REGRETS AND PROMISES—A STATEMENT FROM THE PUBLISHER OF THE PILOT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 7.—The *Globe* will publish to-morrow a brief statement from Mr. Patrick Donohoe, regarding his career, the wonderful success of the *Pilot*, and his failure. In this he says: Some forty odd years ago I was employed in the office of the *Jesuit*, then edited by the late Bishop Fenwick and Rev. Dr. O'Flaherty. From that originated the *Pilot*, of which I have been the proprietor up to the present time. It has been the most successful Catholic paper published in the United States. From Spring lane the office was removed to Franklin street, where, after twenty years of hard labor, I was enabled to erect one of the handsomest blocks of buildings in that great street. Before the fire I was worth at least half a million of dollars; in a few hours all was lost. Building, stereotypes, plates, books, book-stock, &c., were gone. My income from my block, paper, books, drafts, &c., was at least $40,000 per annum. Encouraged by the sympathy and aid extended to me, I determined to erect a new building—the one in which the *Pilot* is now published. I could have survived the fire were it not for my unfortunate indorsements, which amounted to over two hundred thousand dollars. I was assured by the person I indorsed for that he had ample security in land, life policies, &c. But the depreciation in real estate has left nothing over and above the mortgages, and the life insurance is worthless as I cannot pay the premium, so that little or nothing is left. At the time of the great fire I was President of the Emigrant Savings Bank. Fearing that my financial difficulties might injure the bank, I resigned my position. Shortly after I began to take deposits, which amounted after a year or so to a large sum. This money was used to pay former business engagements. I struggled on until the 18th of January, and feeling I could not meet my obligations, I was obliged to suspend payments, and throw myself on the mercy of my creditors. If there is one act of my life that I regret more than another, it is the taking of the deposits. I did it expecting to bridge over my financial difficulties, and in time pay every dollar. I know I am greatly to blame for taking deposits, but I shall devote the balance of my life to repairing the injury I have done, and will devote every dollar I earn until all is paid up. This may take some time, but, with the blessing of God, I hope to be able to accomplish what I say. I have given up everything I possessed to my creditors, not reserving one dollar for myself and my family.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA.

HALIFAX, April 7.—The crew which is to compete in the regatta at Philadelphia have commenced training. Their names are as follows: John C. Vickerson, Caleb Vickerson, Abadiah Smith, Warren Smith, and Richard Fleming. The boats are ordered from England.

THE FORT MOULTRIE CENTENNIAL.

BOSTON, April 7.—A meeting of the Boston Light Infantry was held to-night to perfect arrangements for attending the Fort Moultrie Centennial, at Charleston, S. C. The plan is for the command to leave Boston, with thirty guns, for New-York, where they will join the Old Guard with thirty guns and proceed to Charleston by steamer. After the celebration these commands, with two companies from Charleston, will return to New-York and rendezvous at the Hippodrome. There the Boston Light Infantry will be joined by thirty more guns, and, with full ranks, the seven companies, including the two South Carolina companies, will, on July 3, take a special train to Philadelphia to join the Centennial Legion. The New-England division of the Legion will be under the command of Gen. Burnside. It is calculated that it will take fifteen days to carry out the programme. A Boston band will go with the Boston Light Infantry and the Old Guard to Charleston.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 85¾; California, 89¾; Segregated Belcher, 89; Ophir, 67¾; Chollar, 128½; Savage, 20; Imperial, 19¼; Mexican, 38¼; Gould & Curry, 20¼; Best & Belcher, 58¼; Hale & Norcross, 64; Crown Point, 22½; Yellow Jacket, 37½; Empire, 10¼; Alpha, 60½; Belcher, 34½; Confidence, 26¼; Sierra Nevada, 23¾; Exchequer, 23¼; Overman, 82; Justice, 32¼; Caledonia, 12½; Succor, 1.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

A DULL WEEK IN LONDON—TRADE ON THE CONTINENT—THE DEPRESSION IN LIVERPOOL—GENERAL INACTIVITY OF THE WHEAT TRADE.

LONDON, April 7.—The grain trade during the past week has been dull and somewhat depressed, notwithstanding the general shortness of supplies. At Manchester, yesterday, wheat, maize, and flour were lower on the week. At Birmingham and Bristol prices were barely maintained. On the Continent trade has been quiet. Paris quotes wheat at 46s. 6d., and flour at 37s. 6d. It is a remarkable fact that the larger bulk of last week's imports went to Ireland than to England and Scotland. Stocks at the end of March were heavy, the diminution at London being exceptional. The opening of the Baltic ports as far as Revel has enabled several vessels with wheat to sail for Great Britain. The fine, dry weather is enabling the farmers of Great Britain and France to seed their fields. Another such week would see the work of the season near completion. Business in Mark Lane to-day was very inanimate. Prices of wheat and flour were lower. Maize was firm in consequence of a local scarcity. Oats were steady at an advance of threepence on Tuesday's prices. Malting barley was a shilling higher, and other sorts were firm. The whole market tends downward.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—A leading grain circular says: "There is no relief from the depression which commenced ten days ago. The wheat trade of the kingdom remains inactive, without general reduction in the prices of native descriptions, though foreign, in many cases, is sixpence to a shilling per quarter cheaper. The extremely fine weather sufficiently accounts for the existing apathy. At Liverpool to-day some white wheat sold at a penny to twopence per cental lower, but red was unchanged, though little business was done. Flour is dull, and last quotations are not obtainable. Maize moves slowly into consumption. Dry new American mixed obtains late prices, but soft, of which some quantity is pressed for sale, is lower."

CRIMINAL MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

THE GRAY EXTRADITION CASE—THE STRATHCLYDE DISASTER—TRIAL OF MUTINEERS AT BOW STREET POLICE COURT.

LONDON, April 7.—William E. Gray, of New-York, who was up before the Bow Street Police Court yesterday for alleged forgeries, was remanded to April 13, but as the United States Legation is unwilling to base charges on the papers now here, he will be further remanded on Thursday to await the arrival of an American officer now on his way here, who will bring two fresh indictments. Gray has retained Mr. Lewis, the lawyer who defended Charles L. Lawrence.

It is thought that the extradition of Charles Brent, charged with frauds on the Falls City Tobacco Bank, of Louisville, and Gray will be governed by the decision in Winslow's case. Nothing further can be said at present about the negotiations. The United States Government has presented its view of the matter, and it is supposed that Great Britain is now taking the opinions of her law officers.

At the Central Criminal Court to-day Capt. Ferdinand Kahn, of the steamer Franconia, (which ran into and sank the Strathclyde,) was found guilty of manslaughter. Sentence was deferred to await a decision of the Court of Appeals on the question of jurisdiction. When Capt. Kahn's counsel opened the case for the defense on Wednesday, he submitted that the defendant was not amenable to British law, as he was a foreigner and the commander of a foreign ship proceeding upon the high seas—the general highway of nations. Baron Pollock declined to stop the case, but reserved the question for the Court of Appeals to decide.

The examination at the Bow Street Police Court into the cases of several men who are charged with murder and mutiny on the ship Lennie, which has been in progress for some time, was concluded to-day. Eight of the prisoners were formally committed for trial on the charge of mutiny and murder.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A STATEMENT BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN RELATION TO THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON—THE ROYAL TITLE BILL.

LONDON, April 7.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to Mr. Jenkins' question about an Ottawa dispatch reporting that Mr. Mackenzie had complained, in the Canadian House of Commons, of the action of the United States regarding the Treaty of Washington, said he had seen the Ottawa telegram referred to, but of course the Government were as yet uninformed regarding the debate. It was true there was some difference of opinion between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States about the Treaty of Washington, and negotiations were pending relative to the Fisheries Commission. He thought it hardly the way to speak of the attitude of a friendly Government to say it interposes difficulties. Doubtless delays occur, but the negotiations are proceeding. Mr. Jenkins announced that he would at an early date call attention to the subject and move that the conduct of the Ministry is dilatory and injurious.

In the House of Lords to-day the Royal Title Bill, as received from the House of Commons, passed its third reading without division, after a brief debate.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

A DECLINE IN THE VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS—BUSINESS AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE PRINCE OF WALES—THE BOAT RACE.

LONDON, April 7.—The Board of Trade returns for March show, as compared with the corresponding month of 1874 and 1875, a decline of ten and four per cent. respectively, in the value of exports, and eight and ten per cent. respectively in the value of the imports.

On the Stock Exchange to-day home railway securities have been firm, but inactive. Speculation in the foreign department has been almost confined to Egyptian and Turkish securities, which were depressed and largely sold at lower prices. Investments are neglected. Discount is quiet, and money plentiful at two per cent. In consequence of an increase in the Bank of Bengal's discount rates the market for silver to-day is strong at 53½d. offered.

The Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to a dinner and ball, to be given at the Guildhall, in celebration of his safe return from India.

The betting on the boat-race is now 3½ to 1 in favor of Cambridge.

The report of the death of Hr. Home, the spiritualist, is untrue.

The *Daily News* announces that Mr. Jopling, British Superintendent in the section of fine arts of the United States Centennial Exhibition, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia in the steamer Indiana, with the final consignment of pictures by English artists.

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

THE PROPOSAL OF THE FRENCH FINANCIERS NOT YET ACCEPTED BY THE KHEDIVE—PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT BONDS POSTPONED.

CAIRO, April 7.—The Khédive has not yet accepted the proposal of the French financiers who offer to take a smaller amount of the proposed new loan than the Khédive demanded. It is rumored that if the French combination for the conversion of the Egyptian floating debt reach no definite arrangement by the 10th inst., the payment of the Treasury bonds then due will be postponed. It is stated that a council of ministers has decided to postpone for three months the payment of the bonds of the floating debt due in April and May, to allow time for a definitive arrangement of the finances of the country.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH THE INSURGENTS WILL LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.

RAGUSA, April 7.—The insurgent leaders have informed Baron Rodich of the conditions on which they will lay down their arms. Their terms include the withdrawal of all the Turkish troops except six small garrisons, which shall be placed under the supervision of Russian and Austrian inspectors. They also require the disarmament of the Mahommedans and garantees from the Powers.

LONDON, April 8.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Venice reports that Baron Rodich demanded that the insurgents should disarm as a preliminary condition. This the chiefs refused to do, and the conference was broken up. The insurgents returned to the mountains and the Baron to Ragusa. The Herzegovinians will probably renounce the armistice and resume hostilities because the Turks have violated the armistice by concentrating troops at Trebinge to attack Sutorina.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says during the truce in Herzegovina the Turks concentrated twenty-five battalions near Trebinge, and received two ship-loads of reinforcements. A dispatch of the Russian Telegraphic Agency reviewing the situation represents that the northern part of Herzegovina, which had been quiet for some time, is now in full insurrection, and the whole of Bosnia is in revolt. Turkey was never so seriously threatened as by this rebellion. Should the great powers change their attitude toward Turkey, the Porte will only have its own inactivity to blame.

LONDON, April 8.—A telegram from Vienna to the *Daily News* says Count Andrassy, in reply to a suggestion from Prince Gortschakoff that Austria intervene in case the Turks invade Servia, declined to take such a step unless Turkey violated the treaties by permanently occupying Servia.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTION OF A CONSERVATIVE DEPUTY INVALIDATED.

VERSAILLES, April 7.—The Committee on Credentials of the National Assembly have reported, by a vote of 17 to 6, in favor of invalidating the election of M. Chesnelong, Conservative Deputy for the Basses-Pyrenees. Returns from Martinique just received show that M. Godissard, Republican, was chosen at the election there for member of the Assembly.

The Chamber of Deputies has annulled the elections of MM. Boyer and Chesnelong, Legitimists.

The Committee on the Amnesty Proposals has refused to report in favor of any amnesty whatever, but has decided to recommend that the Government display clemency.

The Chamber of Deputies has also annulled the election of M. Deboigne, Bonapartist.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY RACE.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM LONDON—CAMBRIDGE THE FAVORITES AT LONG ODDS.

When, on March 20, the rival "Blues" made their first appearance on the Thames, Oxford was almost universally pronounced the better crew; but since that time public opinion has modified considerably. Notwithstanding that six of last year's winning eight were in the ship this year, Oxford stock rapidly depreciated, until, from being favorites at long odds, they were yesterday considered almost sure losers. Betting odds do not, however, pull a boat home, and it is possible for the Cantabs to be defeated, even if four to one is betted on their winning. But, judging from the latest English advices, it is hardly likely that such a result will be announced from London to-day. All of the boating critics speak well of the Cambridge crew, and though they are not considered a first-rate eight, they have shown to much better advantage than their rivals. The rough weather which has prevailed everywhere disturbed the Thames river not a little, causing both crews much annoyance in their work. The Oxford eight did not stand the ordeal of head winds and rough water so well as was expected, and the men soon got into the bad habit of shirking the beginning of the stroke. On the other hand, the only fault discovered in the Cambridge boat was a tendency of the crew to feather under water, a weak point which their coach worked hard to rid them of, and with apparent success. The race will take place to-day without fail. The tide will be favorable for the contest at about 12 o'clock noon, London time.

THE NEWCOMB CASE DECIDED.

A FAMOUS DOMESTIC LITIGATION—A DECREE FOR AN INSANE WIFE.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—The famous domestic tragedy suit, commonly known as the "Newcomb case," was decided to-day by Chancellor Bruce in favor of the plaintiff. The outline of the facts is substantially as follows: In 1838 H. D. Newcomb married Miss Cornelia W. Read, both then being residents of Louisville. In 1858 Mrs. Newcomb became insane, and was finally placed in the Massachusetts Hospital at Louisville by her husband, and is now in that institution, though never judicially found to be insane. In 1872 the Kentucky Legislature passed an act by which an additional ground for divorce was declared to exist in cases where the husband or wife is incurably insane, and such insanity an hereditary taint not made known at the time of marriage. Under this act Mr. Newcomb obtained a divorce, and some time afterward was again married and had two children by his second wife. In 1874 Mr. Newcomb, who was then President of the Louisville, Nashville, and Great Southern Railroad, died, leaving a large estate, which he disposed of by will. At this juncture the friends of the first wife instituted a suit claiming her property rights to the estate on the ground that she had never been legally divorced. The case has been in court more than a year, and to-day a decision holding the divorce to be absolutely void, and decreeing to the first wife, Mrs. Cornelia W. Newcomb, her property rights as the lawful widow of H. D. Newcomb, was rendered. The result of the decision is to give the first Mrs. Newcomb one-third of her late husband's personal property, stocks, bonds, money and the like, and dower in lands. The greatness of the estate, which exceeds a million and a half dollar, and the prominence of the persons involved in the litigation, have given the case unusual interest. The will of Mr. Newcomb devised $400,000 to the children by the second marriage, and to their mother, all of whom are now living. The decision does not affect these provisions or invalidate the will. An express Kentucky statute removes all question of the legitimacy of the second marriage, and relieves them from any imputation.

PHILADELPHIA GREENBACK CLUB.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7. — The Greenback Club of this city met this afternoon, and a number of those present submitted propositions on the financial question, to be referred to a committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State. Those which will probably be adopted advocate the repeal of the Resumption act, and oppose any further issue of bonds bearing interest exceeding 3.65 per annum.

THE CHICAGO ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The official count shows that the West Town Republican ticket is elected by about two thousand majority. Evans is elected in the South Town as Collector. Charges are freely made that the grossest frauds have been practiced in order to secure this result, and there is a strong feeling against allowing him to keep the office. The South Town Republicans have called an independent mass-meeting at Farwell Hall to-morrow evening to take action concerning the frauds.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The 8:20 train from Kensington depot to-night ran off the track near Harrowgate lane, about four miles from this city. The engine and one car were upset, badly damaging both. The fireman, named Burke, was badly injured, and the engineer slightly. Several passengers were burned and otherwise slightly injured. The employes were removed to the Episcopal Hospital for treatment, and the passengers were taken to Trenton.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE EL PASO MAIL COMPANY.

AN INVESTIGATION BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS — CERTAIN MEMORANDA EXPLAINED BY SAWYER'S BOOK-KEEPER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads had Charles E. Clarke, the book-keeper for F. P. Sawyer, before them again to-day, explaining the meaning of certain entries in a memorandum book of Mr. Sawyer. He produced certain drafts, checks, notes, &c., as having been paid by Sawyer at different times for the purpose of facilitating their mail contracts, and corresponding to certain entries on the memorandum-book of Mr. Sawyer. He swore that Mr. Sawyer, previous to his death, handed him checks, notes, &c., and stated that they were amounts paid by him for attorneys' fees, and were to be charged to the different divisions of the El Paso Mail Company, in proportion to the mail handled by them. The first draft is dated June 27, 1872, and is drawn by F. P. Sawyer, for the El Paso Mail Company, for C. M. Lockwood, attorney, in the sum of $2,500. The draft of 29th of June, 1872, is to Lockwood for $2,970. The next is a draft to Frank W. Hackett, attorney for Lockwood; amount not given. Jan. 29 is the date of Sawyer's note to George F. Cook, for Lockwood, $3,152; June 31, 1872, F. P. Sawyer's note on demand to Lockwood, $5,000; July 1, Sawyer's note to Hackett, attorney for Lockwood, $3,333; check by Sawyer to Hackett, attorney for Lockwood, $3,177; the same day to Hackett, for Lockwood, $3,333; June 26, 1872, sight draft of Sawyer to Lockwood, in favor of Farrar, $20,000; F. P. Sawyer's note to Farrar & McKibben, $3,166; July 15, 1873, Sawyer's note to Farrar & McKibben, $3,166; July 1, 1872, F. P. Sawyer's note at ninety days to Capt. J. J. Hinds, $7,500. This note is indorsed by J. J. Hinds, A. F. McDonald, and J. H. Chidester. There is also a memorandum on this note as follows: "This Hinds party got of El Paso Mail Company $15,000—$7,500 besides this note." July 15, 1873, a note at ninety days was drawn by Sawyer in favor of Farrar & McKibben for $3,166; June 26, 1872, a note of Sawyer, for the El Paso Mail Company to Lockwood, attorney in favor of Farrar & McKibben, for $3,166 66; July 3, 1873, Sawyer's check in favor of Farrar & McKibben for $3,333; July 29, 1872, Sawyer's check to Farrar, $7,500; Aug. 10, Sawyer's check to Farrar, $1,000; Sept. 6, Sawyer's check to Farrar, $2,500. There is a memorandum upon this transaction, in Sawyer's hand-writing, with the papers, in blue lead-pencil, in these words: "This is a swindle, but chargeable to the El Paso Mail Company." June 26, 1872, a note of the El Paso Mail Company, to Lockwood, for $10,000; Sawyer to Farrar, on the same date, $10,000; one note from Sawyer to Farrar, $5,000. The sums amount in the aggregate, in round numbers, to $122,000. The witness testified he believed the amount that had been expended through Farrar, McKibben & Co., for attorneys' fees, &c., would exceed $200,000. It will be seen that $50,000 of this paper from Sawyer to Lockwood and Farrar as attorneys, was issued on the 26th of June, 1872, and was probably the money testified to have been used in suppressing the investigation of 1872. From the papers there is no evidence of the money having been paid to any person except those to whom the paper is drawn or by whom it is indorsed, and none of those are now or ever have been Government officials except Hinds and McDonald, of Arkansas, who indorse the $7,500 note.

Mrs. Sawyer, the wife of F. P. Sawyer, was also before the committee to-day, and identified the books and papers as having been those of her deceased husband. There seems to be no way yet developed by the committee to trace any of this money into the hands of Government officials or members of Congress, and probably there will not be, as Sawyer and Farrar, who disbursed the greater part of the money, are dead.

THE SPENCER CASE CLOSED.

A LACK OF INFORMATION ON THE PART OF THE PROSECUTION—ANIMOSITIES BETWEEN COUNSEL AND WITNESSES—NO HOPE OF OUSTING SPENCER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The investigation of Senator Spencer's election closed to-day before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the attorneys are allowed two weeks to file their arguments. The case, from first to last, has been little more than a farce, as the points of inquiry were so limited as to exclude a full history of the election proceedings. The witnesses who were subpœnaed to prove certain allegations appeared to know nothing, and made statements directly contradictory of what they were expected to prove. From first to last there has been an evident lack of information and direction on the part of the prosecution. Considerable feeling has been manifested between the attorneys prosecuting this investigation and the witnesses, and to-day there was a lively scene in the committee-room between Henry Cockran, a witness for the defense—now Postmaster at Selma, Ala.—and Gen. Morgan, who was prosecuting the case. Cockran accused Morgan of personal animosities, which Morgan denied rather emphatically. The interposition of the Chairman restored quiet after a few high words. It is exceedingly doubtful, after the manner in which the case has terminated, whether the prosecution will present an argument in the case, as they have virtually given up any hope of ousting Mr. Spencer.

A MOTH EXTERMINATOR'S STORY.

CURIOUS CHARGE MADE BY A PARTY FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE AGAINST THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL—THE LATTER'S EMPHATIC DENIAL—ANOTHER OF CLYMER'S SECRETS EXPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Clymer committee to-day encountered a curious witness by the name of David Webster, from New-Hampshire, supposed by the committee to be a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. This last supposition is based on the nature of his testimony, his manner of giving it, and his general appearance all through the day. He has a moth exterminator, and imagines Congress appropriated $40,000 especially to purchase it for army clothing. He swears that Quartermaster General Meigs inquired how much he was to receive of the amount to be paid to witness, who says he replied, "Not a —— dollar." Webster says the Cowles & Breggs process has been a source of profit to Meigs, instead of to the other persons, from time to time connected with the affair by the press. Gen. Meigs was immediately telegraphed for, and he came before the committee denying Webster's statements, and producing all the correspondence with the latter. There are, fortunately, some men in the service against whom any charge falls instantly, unless sustained by evidence which would convict in a court of justice. Gen. Meigs is one of them. Neither the committee nor any one else believe a word of Webster's testimony. How such a story was permitted to be rehearsed in the committee room is one of the great secrets lodged in the breast of Mr. Clymer.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

David Webster, of Concord, N. H., testified to-day before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department that he came to Washington about March 15, 1874, to sell to the War Department a moth exterminator made by him; he went with Austin T. Pike, a member of Congress from New-Hampshire, to Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster General, who refused to have anything to do with it; Congress had appropriated $30,000 for the purpose of keeping moths out of cloth and clothing for the Army; witness and Pike went a second and third time to Gen. Meigs; the third time Gen. Meigs said the Government had been swindled out of hundreds and thousands of dollars—$200,000 last year—and the stuff they were using was furnished by George A. Cowles & Co.; afterward witness got Representatives Parker, Cragin, and Wadleigh to write a letter to Meigs, whereupon Gen. Meigs agreed to test the merits of the thing; the preparation was tested and approved by Capt. Rogers, of the Quartermaster's Department, at the Philadelphia Arsenal; witness then went back to Gen. Meigs, who told him that he should have the contract; Meigs asked him the price and how much the Government would want; witness said he did not know how much the Government would want, but said he would not require the department to pay for more than was used; witness afterward stated the price by letter; Meigs then decided to use it; Gen. Meigs then asked him "What benefit will it be to me?" witness answered, "It will kill your moths;" Meigs said, "But how much will you give me if I put it in general use?" witness answered, "Not a —— cent, General;" witness said Gen. Meigs gave him to understand that Cowles & Co., who were furnishing the moth exterminator, were paying him part of the proceeds. Witness said that yesterday he met a man near Judiciary square, who told him that he would do better not to go before the committee; in the man's hand were two $100 bills; he did not know the man, but told him he was going to tell the truth to the committee, and that he did not want any money; the man turned and walked off rapidly; witness followed the man to see where he went, but could not walk fast enough; to-day a man by the name of Ingham Coryell came up to him in a store on Seventh street; Coryell was in the Quartermaster's Department at Seventh street wharf; Coryell said that up to three days ago he believed that Ingalls and others were in the moth ring, and that Meigs was innocent; that they had got Cowles & Co. out of the country, to prevent them from giving testimony, but that within three days he had become convinced that Meigs was the corrupt party in the transaction. Witness had not paid money to any officer, nor had he been asked for any, except by Meigs. Witness presented a number of letters to corroborate his testimony. He had never received any order from Gen. Meigs for the moth exterminator, except one for $100 worth. Witness refused to furnish that amount, unless he could be assured of larger orders, on the ground that to fill the order would cost more than it would come to; but he offered to furnish it for nothing, provided he be allowed to place it in the clothing himself.

Quartermaster General Meigs next appeared before the committee in obedience to a telegraphic summons, and testified that the statements of David Webster to the effect that he sought an interest in his moth exterminator by suggestions of any kind that could be tortured into such a suspicion were absolutely false. He said he never told Webster that the Government was swindled out of large sums because the process then in use was worthless; that he had never asked him what benefit the contract would be to him, and that he had never asked him how much he should give him [the witness;] he had always considered the witness, like many inventors, crazy on the subject of his preparation for exterminating moths. Witness said that Webster had offered to furnish $100 worth of the moth exterminator, provided he be allowed to use it himself. Witness declined to permit him to go into the arsenal and handle the clothing, because he did not know enough about him. He had considered him honest, but "rather light in the head," and had never inquired into his character. Witness did not want outsiders in the arsenal, because it was a dangerous policy to admit them. Witness corroborated generally the other statements of Webster from the record, but pronounced his charges false in every particular, the creation of a very active and imaginative brain. During the time Gen. Meigs was giving his testimony Webster was walking around very much excited, leaning over the shoulders of members of the committee and proposing questions, much to the amusement of everybody present. The witness was asked whether he was the means of the adoption of the George W. Cowles & Co. process for exterminating moths. He replied that he had opposed its adoption even after a board of Army officers had recommended its adoption, but finally yielded to the accumulation of testimonials in its favor. When asked by whose influence it had been kept in use, he replied that George W. Brega and Donn Piatt were very active in the matter. Witness said the Cowles process is not now in use, because at the last session of Congress it was provided in an appropriation bill that no money should be paid for the use of any patent process for exterminating moths or preventing mildew; they now use camphor.

ARMY DEMORALIZATION.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COL. M'KENZIE—HOW QUARTERMASTERS ARE "GREASED."

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Secretary of War has reported to the House of Representatives for the information of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, in response to the request of the Chairman of that committee for all papers and information relating to certain charges preferred against Col. MacKenzie by Col. Reynolds, that the correspondence between Reynolds and MacKenzie about corn contracts at Fort Richardson, Texas, in 1871, and subsequent charges against Col. MacKenzie by Col. Reynolds, were forwarded to the War Department by Gen. Sheridan, Dec. 15, 1871; returned to the Head-quarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, in January, 1872, but cannot now be found. The papers transmitted by the Secretary include Gen. McCook's report as Special Inspector for the Division of the South, made in November, 1871, and dated San Antonio, Texas. He said his attention had repeatedly been called to the general demoralization that existed in the administration of the Quartermaster's Department, and that there was a system in vogue called "greasing," which means no less than that the Quartermasters, or their employes, must either have an interest in contracts made, or be rewarded by presents of greater or less value to favor the recipients of contracts, or act unjustly toward competitors in order to secure the same for some favorite, who would consent to resort to such corrupting and dishonorable practices. He stated, among other things, that Wicher & Adams, the largest contractors in the State, presented to Mrs. Reynolds, the wife of Gen. Reynolds, a house and lot in San Antonio, Texas. Gen. McCook said it would be interesting to know how many carriages and horses were given to army officers as presents by citizens engaged in furnishing army supplies, and he condemned such practices as calculated to have a damaging influence generally on that branch of the service. It appears from the documents that Gen. Reynolds, in December, 1871, denied to the War Department the truth of the charges that the public interests in Texas had been sacrificed to those of contractors. The Secretary declined, as Gen. Reynolds requested, to give the reason why Gen. Reynolds was relieved of his command in Texas, as information in such cases was unusual.

EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY.

SECRETARY ROBESON'S FORMAL REPLY TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE—MARSHALL O. ROBERTS' SALE OF STEAMERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Secretary Robeson has formally replied to certain interrogatories of Representative Beebe, the Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department. He says that no time bills, drafts, checks, notes, or acceptances have been issued, made, or given by or under the authority of the Navy Department, or any of its bureaus or officers, except such drafts as have been given from time to time, drawn by Paymasters of the Navy on foreign stations, in order to supply themselves with funds for the purpose of paying the expenses of the naval service abroad. These drafts were drawn by the various Paymasters stationed abroad, either direct upon the department or upon the naval fiscal agents in London, and are drawn at sight or demand, or at such times as such Paymasters may think best in view of the custom of the place where they are drawn, the rate of exchange at the time, or the supposed convenience of the department. They are all, in accordance with the established custom, drawn upon and paid out of the appropriation for the pay of the Navy, though it is not expressed upon their face. No time bills, drafts, checks, notes, or acceptances have been given in anticipation of or in advance of appropriations available to meet the same, though it is possible that near the end of a fiscal year, necessary and extraordinary expenses might be incurred on distant stations of which the department might not be informed, and for which sufficient means might not therefore be reserved. After giving further information on this subject, the Secretary says it does not seem possible to meet the obligation of the department, namely, to pay according to law until the appropriation is exhausted, without, at some point, using the credit of the Government to cover the time necessarily spent in the adjustment of the accounts and in receiving returns from distant stations. Such has been the custom of the department since the naval service abroad first existed, certainly since our fiscal agency was first established in London, more than sixty years ago, and the arrangements with our agents there at that time and ever since, have been the same, and have contemplated the fact of their being at times in advance of the department. No drafts have been drawn upon any officer of the Navy Department other than the Secretary of the Navy, since Dec. 1, 1874, except upon the department's fiscal agents in London in accordance with the agreement with them. No commissions have been allowed or paid on the drafts of the Paymaster General, [Mr. Bradford] residing in London or other officers upon the Secretary of the Navy; but drafts drawn by the Paymasters on foreign stations on the fiscal agents in London are liable, under the agreement with them, to a commission not exceeding one per cent., which is allowed, and credited in the settlement of their accounts with the Treasury. According to the contract of Seligman Bros., which is appended to the Secretary's letter, it also appears that they allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum for all moneys and balances of the department, so long as the same shall remain in their hands, and the department agrees to allow interest at the rate of five per cent. on all accounts for which the firm are at any time in advance to the department by reason of the payment of its bills and drafts so long and to the extent that they shall remain so in advance. The committee will probably summon the Secretary before it to be further interrogated on the subject.

The Attorney General to-day said that he had seen it stated in a Chicago paper that in 1865 he effected the sale of two steamers to the Government for $600,000 belonging to Marshall O. Roberts, of New-York. He says he never negotiated or aided in the negotiation or sale of anything, steamer or otherwise, to the Government at any time. Eleven or twelve years ago, and prior to that time and subsequently, he was the counsel of Marshall O. Roberts, of New-York. In 1864 or 1865, during the war, he heard that Mr. Roberts had sold two steamers to the Government at a price fixed upon by an appraisement by Moses Taylor, William E. Dodge, and officers appointed by the Government. He never heard of the negotiation or sale until subsequent thereto, when he was employed as counsel to get the purchase money remaining unpaid. For this he received a very moderate fee, and this is all that he ever had to do with the case.

OBITUARY.

EX-GOV. CHARLES S. OLDEN.

Charles S. Olden, ex-Governor of New-Jersey, died yesterday morning at his residence in Princeton. Several months ago the Governor was stricken with paralysis and was so low that his death was reported. Gov. Olden was born in Princeton in 1797, on the old family homestead. In early life he was engaged in business in Philadelphia, and subsequently in New-Orleans. At the age of thirty he had amassed an ample fortune, and returning to Princeton he became interested in politics. In 1844 he was elected by the Whig Party to represent Mercer County in the State Senate, in which body he was chiefly distinguished for his ability and sterling integrity. In 1856 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican and American Parties, and was elected by a majority of 1,651 over Gen. E. V. R. Wright, the Democratic candidate. In 1861 he was associated with Senator Frelinghuysen, Govs. Vrom and Price, Commodore Stockton, William C. Alexander, and Mr. Stryker in the Peace Congress which assembled at Washington. Gov. Olden served as a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals, a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and a Riparian Commissioner. He had the confidence and respect of all who knew him, and was honored by the State as one of her noblest sons. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JAMES DAVIS.

James Davis died suddenly of heart disease, at his residence in Fifth avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, on Thursday evening at 9:30 o'clock. He had attained the age of sixty-four years, and was from his boyhood a zealous Christian and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was, some thirty-five years ago, the first Secretary of the Sunday-school Union of that denomination, and after holding several similar positions was chosen one of the Trustees of St. James' Church, at Madison avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. He was soon after elected President of the board, and continued to hold that position until the time of his death. He was born in Baltimore, but removed many years ago to Harlem and became identified with the growth of the place, holding the positions of Alderman, Supervisor, School Trustee, and Harlem Bridge Commissioner, at different times. He was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits, but for the last few years of his life was confidential clerk to Mr. O. H. P. Archer, formerly of the Erie Railway. The funeral services will take place in St. James' Church at 3 P. M. on Monday next.

THE VACANT SURROGATESHIP.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday took initiatory steps to appoint a successor to the late Surrogate Van Schaick. It was rumored early in the day that if the City Fathers in their capacity of "Supervisors" failed to take prompt action on the matter, either the Legislature would pass a bill depriving them of the power to fill the vacancy, or the Governor would claim the right to do so under the Judiciary act. While these points were being discussed by some of the Aldermen their special committee was engaged in drafting resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased. In order to establish their right to elect a Surrogate it was agreed to organize as a Board of Supervisors, pay a tribute to the memory of the deceased in that capacity, and then fix a day for appointing his successor. This programme was carried out to the letter. The Aldermen met at 3 P. M. yesterday, and immediately resolved themselves into a Board of Supervisors, electing Mr. Samuel A. Lewis President, and Francis J. Tuomey Clerk. Mr. Purroy, in behalf of the special committee, then presented resolutions of condolence for the death of the late Surrogate, and providing that the board shall attend his funeral in a body. They were unanimously adopted.

A resolution was then offered that the board [of Supervisors] adjourn to Tuesday next at 3 P. M., for the purpose of appointing a successor to the late Surrogate. Messrs. Billings, Hess, Morris, and Bryan Reilly opposed the resolution on the ground that the funeral of Mr. Van Schaick was to take place on that day. The resolutions, however, were carried by a strict party vote of 14 to 6, all the Tammany members voting in the affirmative, and Mr. Bryan Reilly (Anti-Tammany) and the Republicans in the negative. No other business was transacted. Among the candidates who are strongly pressed for the Surrogateship are Peter B. Olney, Col. Harrison, Delano C. Calvin, and Alfred T. Ackert. The latter gentleman had a long interview with the Mayor yesterday.

At a meeting of the attachés of the Surrogate's office, held yesterday afternoon, with Cornelius Miner, Chief Clerk, in the chair, a series of resolutions expressive of their feeling in regard to the death of the late Surrogate Stephen D. Van Schaick were adopted.

The Supreme Court, Special Term, and Parts I., II., and III. were adjourned yesterday out of respect to the memory of the late Surrogate Van Schaick. Feeling addresses were made by counsel and by the court in directing the entry of the order of adjournment. In the adjourned March term, of Part I., presided over by Judge Barrett, addresses were made and an entry ordered on the minutes of the court.

REMOVING THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Considerable excitement was found yesterday among the officers and employes of the Board of Health in regard to the resolution of the Board of Police ordering them to vacate their rooms at No. 301 Mott street on the 15th inst., chiefly because this is the second attempt of the kind which has been made within a short time. A precisely similar resolution was passed by the Board of Police in February, and was referred by the Health Board to Prof. Chandler and Dr. Janeway as a Committee of Conference. These gentlemen waived all legal questions as to the authority of the Board of Police over the premises occupied by the Board of Health, a part of which was assigned to the Health Department under an act of the Legislature of 1866, and part of which was especially designed and constructed for the use of the department and has since been in undisturbed possession of the successive Health Commissioners. The committee goes on to show that the present quarters of the department are not adequate to its wants, and that the old Twenty-ninth Precinct Station, to which it is proposed it shall be removed is totally unfitted, both by its size and the arrangement of the rooms, to its needs. It is also shown that to enable the board to occupy it all would involve an expenditure of $5,000 or $10,000, and even then the yard would have to be roofed to afford space for the bureau of Vital Statistics. The location of this building is also against it, for being near Fourth avenue in Twenty-ninth street, it would inflict great hardships upon the hundreds of citizens who are compelled daily to go to the several bureaux of the department, and its establishment there would moreover be a nuisance in the neighborhood, which is almost entirely composed of first-class private families. The Board of Health have offered to remove the small-pox bureau from the three rooms on the first floor, and surrender them to the police. This would enable the Board of Police to put Inspector Dilks in these rooms, and to take the Street Cleaning Bureau from the Mulberry street end, where it has long been an unmitigated nuisance to the basement rooms now occupied by Dilks, and to move Inspector McDermott into the rooms now used by the Street Cleaning Bureau. This arrangement would give the Police all the quarters they really need, and leave two vacant rooms in the Mulberry street basement.

AN ABSCONDING GRAIN DEALER.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A sensation was produced on the Board of Trade this morning, when it was discovered that Frank Camblos, a member of the board, had withdrawn his account from the bank and had absconded, leaving about five hundred and fifty to six hundred thousand bushels of wheat unpaid for. He has been a bull and bought largely during the recent rise, so that his loss on the whole amount is two to three cents per bushel. The decline which has occurred of late alarmed him, and it is supposed he has gone to California with what money he had. The members who lost by this transaction were obliged to throw a large amount of wheat on the market, which occasioned the rapid decline.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

CHANGES MADE SINCE OCT. 1, 1875—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States made by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, since the publication of General Orders No. 85, of Oct. 1, 1875, and up to April 1, 1876, are announced by the Adjutant General:

PROMOTIONS.

Subsistence Department.—Capt. John W. Barriger, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, Nov. 21, 1875, vice Taylor, deceased.

Medical Department.—Capt. Charles B. White, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major, Oct. 1, 1875, vice Weeds, deceased; Capt. George M. Sternberg, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major, Dec. 1, 1875, vice Peters, retired from active service.

Corps of Engineers.—First Lieut. James Mercur, to be Captain, Dec. 9, 1875, vice Holgate, resigned; Second Lieut. William H. Bixby, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1875, vice Mercur, promoted.

First Regiment of Cavalry.—Lieut. Col. Cuvier Grover, of the Third Cavalry, to be Colonel, Dec. 9, vice Gillem, deceased; Second Lieut. Frederick K. Ward, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 11, 1875, vice Winters, appointed Regimental Quartermaster, (Company G.)

Third Regiment of Cavalry.—Major William B. Royall, of the Fifth Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Dec. 2, 1875, vice Grover, promoted to the First Cavalry.

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry.—Capt. Verling K. Hart, of the Seventh Cavalry, to be Major, Dec. 2, 1875, vice Royall, promoted to the Third Cavalry.

Seventh Regiment of Cavalry.—First Lieut. Thomas W. Custer to be Captain, Dec. 2, 1875, vice Hart, promoted to the Fifth Cavalry, (Company C;) First Lieut. Thomas M. McDougall to be Captain, Dec. 15, 1875, vice Thompson, retired from active service, (Company B;) Second Lieut. William T. Craycroft to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1875, vice Custer, promoted, (Company B;) Second Lieut. Charles Braden to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1875, vice Weston, who resigns his regimental commission only, (Company L;) Second Lieut. Charles C. De Rudio, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1875, vice McDougall, promoted, (Company E.)

Ninth Regiment of Cavalry.—Second Lieut. John Conline to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1875, vice Davidson, dismissed, (Company G;) Second Lieut. Beers Taylor, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 25, vice Washington, dismissed, (Company E.)

Second Regiment of Artillery.—Second Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1875, vice Campbell, deceased, (Battery E.)

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieut. Gerhard L. Luhn, to be Captain, Dec. 31, 1875, vice De Laubenfels, dismissed, (Company F;) First Lieut. Thomas F. Quinn, to be Captain, Jan. 10, 1876, vice Bartlett, promoted to the Eleventh Infantry, (Company B;) Second Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1876, vice Quinn, promoted, (Company K.)

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieut. P. Henry Ray, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1875, vice Loshe, resigned, (Company G.)

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.—Capt. Charles G. Bartlett, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Major, Jan. 10, 1876, vice Douglass, promoted to the Fourteenth Infantry.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Major Henry Douglass, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Jan. 10, 1876, vice Woodward, promoted to the Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles A. Johnson, to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1876, vice Warren, deceased, (Company F;) Second Lieut. John Murphy, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1876, vice Steele, resigned, (Company B.)

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Lieut. Col. George A. Woodward, of the Fourteenth Infantry, to be Colonel, Jan. 10, 1876, vice Granger, deceased; First Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, to be Captain, Jan. 25, 1876, vice Ellis, deceased, (Company C;) Second Lieut. Leverett H. Walker, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 2, 1875, vice Little, deceased, (Company G;) Second Lieut. George A. Cornish, to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 25, 1876, vice Conrad, promoted. (Company I.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Bureau of Military Justice.—Col. William McK. Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate, to be Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Brigadier General, Dec. 1, 1875, vice Holt, retired from active service.

Subsistence Department.—First Lieut. John F. Weston, of the Seventh Cavalry, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, Nov. 24, 1875, vice Barriger, promoted.

Post Chaplains.—Rev. George A. England, of Colorado Territory, to be Post Chaplain, Feb. 1, 1876, vice Petherbridge, resigned; George W. Simpson, of Maryland, to be Post Chaplain, Feb. 1, 1876, vice Chevers, deceased; Rev. Moses N. Adams, of Minnesota, to be Post Chaplain, Feb. 14, 1876, vice Ragan, deceased.

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry.—Homer W. Wheeler, of Kansas, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Eckerson, dismissed, (Company L.)

Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.—William Van W. Reily, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Gillmore, resigned; Company K. Since transferred to the Seventh Cavalry.

First Regiment of Infantry.—Louis Wilhelmi, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Armstrong, promoted; Company E.

Second Regiment of Infantry.—Richard T. Earle, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1875, vice Clark, appointed Regimental Quartermaster; Company K.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—William H. C. Bowen, of Maine, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Riblett, resigned; Company A.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.—B. A. Byrne, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Eckerson, resigned; Company C. Charles H. Ingalls, of Maine, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1875, vice Wetherill, promoted; Company B.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—A. B. Johnson, of Minnesota, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Amet, deceased; Company I. Francis Woodbridge, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1876, vice Long, dismissed; Company A.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—Henry Johnson, Jr., of California, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Summerhayes, promoted; Company K.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry.—Stephen Y. Seyburn, of Louisiana, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Duggan, promoted; Company A.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.—First Sergt. William W. Shipman, Company K, Twelfth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Thayer, resigned; Company A.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Private Stephen J. Mulhall, of the general service, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 29, 1876, vice Johnson, promoted; Company H.

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry.—George F. Cook, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Cottel, promoted; Company B. Private Basil N. Waters, of the Signal Service, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice De Lang, promoted; Company D. David D. Mitchell, of Missouri, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 29, 1876; vice Walker, promoted; Company K.

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Richard R. Steedman, of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1876, vice Ballance, transferred to Twenty-second Infantry; Company A.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.—Andrew E. Kilpatrick, of Mississippi, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Cairns, promoted; Company K. Private James D. Nickerson, of the general service, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Lyons, deceased; Company K.

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.—William S. Patten, of New-York, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Benner, promoted; Company C.

Twentieth Regiment of Infantry.—John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Ribbel, resigned; Company G. Palmer Tilton, of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Howgate, promoted; Company A.

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry.—J. Rozier Clagett, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 29, 1875, vice Winters, dismissed; Company C.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—Rev. James C. Laverty, of Pennsylvania, to be Chaplain, March 15, 1876, vice Schultz, resigned.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.—James H. Lane, of Kansas, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Wheeler, resigned; Company A. Robert H. R. Loughborough, of Virginia, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1875, vice Thompson, cashiered; Company B.

TRANSFER.

Second Lieut. William Van W. Reily, from the Tenth Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry, Jan. 26, 1876, vice Craycroft, promoted, (Company —.)

RETIRED.

For Incapacity Resulting from Long and Faithful Service, from Wounds or Injury Received, from Disease Contracted, or from Exposure in the Line of Duty, in Conformity with Sections 16 and 17 of the Act of Aug. 3, 1861, (Section 1,251 Revised Statutes.)—Major De Witt C. Peters, Surgeon, Dec. 1, 1875; Capt. Hamilton Lieber, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, Dec. 13, 1875; First Lieut. Hampden S. Cottel, Fifteenth Infantry, Feb. 29, 1876.

By Direction of the President, in Conformity with Section 12 of the Act of July 17, 1862. (Section 1,244, Revised Statutes.)—Brig. Gen. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, Dec. 1, 1875, (at his own request); Capt. William Thompson, Seventh Cavalry, Dec. 15, 1875, (at his own request).

CASUALTIES.

Resigned.—Capt. Asa H. Holgate, Corps of Engineers, Dec. 9, 1875; Capt. Francis Le B. Monroe, Assistant Surgeon, Dec. 31, 1875; First Lieut. John F. Weston, Seventh Cavalry, Dec. 9, 1875, (his regimental commission only); First Lieut. Charles F. Loshe, Eighth Infantry, Dec. 31, 1875; First Lieut. George W. Steele, Fourth Infantry, Feb. 1, 1876; Second Lieut. William H. Tiffany, Tenth Cavalry, Jan. 27, 1876; Second Lieut. Thomas M. Willey, Sixth Infantry, Nov. 30, 1875; Second Lieut. Henry A. Irgens, Seventh Infantry, Dec. 31, 1875; Second Lieut. William Abbot, Ninth Infantry, March 27, 1876; Second Lieut. William J. Ross, Twenty-first Infantry, Oct. 18, 1875; Second Lieut. Louis P. Brant, Twenty-first Infantry, March 31, 1876; Post Chaplain Hiram Stone, Jan. 31, 1876.

DECLINED.

By Edward R. Williams, of New-York, the appointment of Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, Oct. 15, 1875.

COMMISSION VACATED BY NEW APPOINTMENT.

By Brig. Gen. William McK. Dun, Judge Advocate General, the commission of Assistant Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Colonel, Dec. 1, 1875.

DIED.

Col. Alvin C. Gillem, First Cavalry, at his residence near Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1875; Col. Gordon Granger, Fifteenth Infantry, at Santa Fé, New-Mexico, Jan. 10, 1876; Major John McL. Taylor, Commissary of Subsistence, at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 21, 1875; Major James F. Weeds, Surgeon, at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1875; Major Richard M. Hill, Ordnance Department, at Springfield Armory, Mass., March 25, 1876; Major Charles H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery, at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Dec. 20, 1875; Major William Silvey, United States Army, (retired,) at Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1875; Major Charles D. Jordan, United States Army, (retired,) at Canton, Mass., Jan. 5, 1876; Major Washington T. Newton, United States Army, (retired,) at Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 6, 1876; Capt. Verplanck Van Antwerp, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, at Strawberry Hill, near Upper Marlboro, Md., Dec. 2, 1875; Capt. Alfred D. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, at Camp McDowell, Arizona, Nov. 30, 1875; Capt. Alfred Delaney, Assistant Surgeon, at Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 14, 1876; Capt. Henry A. Ellis, Fifteenth Infantry, at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25, 1876; Capt. George Lancaster, United States Army, (retired,) at Bangor, Me., Sept. 26, 1875; First Lieut. John A. Campbell, Second Artillery, at Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 29, 1875; First Lieut. Patrick H. Breslin, Fourth Infantry, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1876; First Lieut. Robert P. Warren, Fourth Infantry, at Camp Douglas, Utah, Jan. 23, 1876; First Lieut. Horace L. Pike, United States Army, retired, at Mendocino, Cal., March 25, 1875; Second Lieut. Patrick Kelliher, Twenty-fifth Infantry, at Fort Davis, Texas, Feb. 12, 1876; Post Chaplain Zachariah Ragan, at Steubenville, Ohio, Nov. 27, 1875; Post Chaplain Charles L. Hequembourg, at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, Dec. 24, 1875; Post Chaplain David W. Eakins, at Philadelphia, Penn., March 5, 1876.

WHOLLY RETIRED.

In conformity with section 1,252, Revised Statutes—Capt. Charles B. Atchison, Fourteenth Infantry, Feb. 25, 1876.

DROPPED FOR DESERTION.

In conformity with section 17 of the act of July 15, 1870, (section 1,229, Revised Statutes)—First Lieut. Ocran H. Howard, Fifth Artillery, March 11, 1876.

DISMISSED.

Capt. John Laube de Laubenfels, Fourth Infantry, Dec. 31, 1875; First Lieut. Francis S. Davidson, Ninth Cavalry, Nov. 15, 1875; First Lieut. Reade M. Washington, Ninth Cavalry, Feb. 25, 1876; First Lieut. John Little, Fifteenth Infantry, Nov. 2, 1875; Second Lieut. W. St. C. Long, Seventh Infantry, Dec. 9, 1875.

CASHIERED.

First Lieut. Josiah A. Sheetz, Fourth Infantry, Dec. 9, 1875.

Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies and batteries to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the birth-place of the officer appointed, his age and residence when appointed, and his full name, correctly written, will in all cases be promptly reported to the Adjutant General. In case of the death of an officer it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to report the fact at once direct to this office, stating the cause, date, and place. When an officer away from his command dies in hospital or under treatment, the medical officer in charge will forward the report as above required. If not under treatment by an Army medical officer the report will be made by any officer having cognizance of the fact.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

THIRD SESSION OF THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE, EAST—ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The third session of the New-York Conference, East, of the Methodist Church, was held yesterday at the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, Bishop Harris in the chair. The first business transacted was the appointment of a committee of thirteen clergymen to try the case of Rev. F. C. Hill, of the Johnson Street, Brooklyn, M. E. Church. The discussion of the Fourth Disciplinarian Question, "Who are admitted to full connection?" was conducted with much warmth in connection with the proposed admission of Rev. A. A. Belmont. Dr. Buckley recommended that hereafter the adaptability of itinerants for positions of responsibility in the Conference should be decided in private session, in order to prevent unfavorable public reflection in the case of those who did not impress some Elders as being qualified to occupy responsible pulpits. A vote was taken rejecting Rev. Mr. Belmont from connection with the Conference, and admitting Messrs. Lindsay Parker, E. K. Watt, F. M. Hallock, George Filmer, and John Robinson. Rev. W. C. Steele was next appointed counsel for the Church in the Stamford Seminary case, vice Mr. Boole, resigned. The election of delegates to the General Conference to be held in May followed, and resulted in the choice of Rev. Drs. Curry, Buckley, Hunt, and Goodsell. Another ballot will be taken this morning to select a fifth delegate. During the progress of the election, the Lay Convention met in the Sunday-school room and selected Oliver Hoyt and George Reynolds as lay delegates to the General Conference. A joint meeting of the Annual and Electoral Conferences was held in the afternoon, at which Rev. Dr. L. S. Weed delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the Ministerial Conference. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Orange Judd, Judge Reynolds, Rev. D. Willis, and Mr. Oliver Hoyt. Prof. N. Wright made an appeal for aid for the Wesleyan University, during which he mentioned the gift on Thursday by one of the Trustees of $25,000 toward the endowment fund of $500,000. The Conference adjourned at the conclusion of the speaker's remarks. Rev. J. S. Breckenridge delivered a missionary sermon in the evening.

THE CONFERENCE IN THIS CITY.

The New-York Annual Conference continued in session yesterday at the Thirty-fourth street Free Tabernacle, Bishop Foster presiding. After the prayer-meeting, the first business transacted was the election of six delegates to the General Conference. The Conference elected only four during their morning session, as follows: Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., H. B. Ridgaway, Dr. M. D'C. Crawford, and Dr. J. Miley. W. C. Smith was appointed a committee of one to report on the financial condition of the church at Middletown, Conn., and Dr. R. Wheatley and Rev. Mr. Townsend were delegated to perform a similar duty for the Methodist church in Yonkers. The reports of the Presiding Elders in regard to their districts were then called for by Bishop Foster. Dr. Crawford, Presiding Elder of the New-York District, reported the existence of a very marked increase in his district both in pecuniary and spiritual interests. Presiding Elder Goss, of Poughkeepsie, made a similar report as to his district. Presiding Elders Osborne, of the Ellenville District, and Sanford, of the Prattesville District, also reported progress in their several districts. Drs. R. Wheatley and J. Miley jointly offered a resolution thanking Dr. Osborne for his centennial address, delivered on Wednesday last, and requesting him to furnish it to an appropriate committee for publication. The resolution was unanimously adopted. A resolution was next offered petitioning the General Conference to abolish the system of quarterly Conferences, and to substitute in their stead semi-annual conferences, thus increasing the work of the Presiding Elders and reducing expenses. It was referred to the Committee of Ten, of which Rev. Dr. Osborne is Chairman. Chaplain McCabe, of the Church Extension Society, presented the claims and work of his society. He stated that the society had assisted 1,658 churches during the year, expending in its work during 1875 $152,271 62. A motion by W. C. Smith to the effect that the anniversary of the Clergymen's Assistance Society be made one of the regular anniversaries of the Conference was carried. The committee appointed on Thursday to ascertain the merits of an elective system for Presiding Elders, reported that in their opinion the present system of appointing Elders was the most advantageous.

At the afternoon session of the conference, Rev. Drs. R. Wheatley and J. S. Bates were elected delegates to the General Conference, with Rev. Messrs. Goss, Sanford, and King as reserve delegates. Judge Fancher addressed the Conference upon the subject of lay representation in the General Conference, expressing his satisfaction with the system.

MEETING OF THE LAITY.

The Lay Electoral Conference held a meeting in the Sunday-school room of the Thirty-fourth Street Free Tabernacle, for the purpose of electing two delegates to the General Conference. The delegates chosen were Messrs. D. G. Decker and J. B. Cornell. The conference attended the clerical session in the afternoon.

THE GERMAN METHODISTS.

The second session of the Methodist German Conference was held yesterday morning, Bishop Janes in the chair. After the collection of statistics and missionary donations, the conference proceeded to elect a delegate to the General Conference. Rev. J. W. Freund, of Rochester, N. Y., was elected delegate, and Rev. C. Jost as alternate. Rev. J. G. Woerz, of Buffalo, and Rev. Charles Reuss, of Baltimore, were elected to elders' orders. Rev. William Giesregen and Rev. C. Scherff were elected to deacons' orders, and received full connection. A discussion on the Presiding Elder question showed that the conference was strongly in favor of the present system of appointment. In the evening Rev. J. J. Messmer preached the annual missionary sermon before the conference.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Last evening the anniversary of the Educational Society of the New-York Annual Conference was celebrated in the Thirty-fourth Street Free Tabernacle. In the absence of Rev. Mr. Hough, President of the society, Rev. A. D. Vail, President of the Board of Trustees, occupied the chair. Mr. Vail opened the services with a few remarks concerning the society, in which he said it was the aim of that body to aid young men in their endeavors to become ministers of the Gospel. They did not believe, however, in aiding young men who were unable to do anything for themselves. Mr. Vail next introduced Messrs. A. P. Lyon, H. B. Ridgaway, and J. J. Dean, who delivered brief addresses on the general subject of education. At the close of the services a collection was taken up for the benefit of the society.

SHERMAN AND KILPATRICK.

THE CAVALRYMAN'S LAST LETTER.

TRUE HISTORY OF THE PASSAGE OF SNAKE CREEK GAP—A STATEMENT CORROBORATED BY THE EVIDENCE OF BRAVE COMPANIONS—THE DEFENSE OF THE GENERAL IN CHIEF AND HIS MEMOIRS CONCLUDED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I have occupied much valuable space in your paper during the past three months in an honest, earnest effort to answer Gen. Sherman's critics and calumniators. This letter finished and my work is done, how well let the public decide. It has been to me a labor of love, and I can but return to you my sincerest thanks for the opportunity, so kindly offered, for me to vindicate, through THE NEW-YORK TIMES—a paper so highly respected all over the land—the great military record and spotless personal integrity of my good friend, Gen. Sherman.

I now beg your indulgence still further, while I notice a few of the rejoinders—such as are worthy—that have been made by Gen. Boynton and others; and also a brief, yet decisive, answer to the attacks this controversy has drawn upon me.

I do not feel, even after a most careful review of all the questions in dispute, the necessity for adding a word more to strengthen or give force to an argument or statement I have already made. Every campaign, (save the two already referred to,) every battle, every assault, successful or otherwise, criticised by Wilson or Boyton I have answered; and, so far as I am able to judge, not one of my arguments or statements has been successfully controverted in all the rejoinders so hotly made.

Gen. Boynton asked and received permission to reply to my articles through THE TIMES. He wrote just three letters, and elated over what Gen. Wilson called Gen. Boynton's "absolutely impregnable position" and "most complete elimination of a writer from a controversy ever heard of," (referring to Boynton's answer to my statement of the advance on Resaca,) Gen. Boynton forgets all about his criticisms on Sherman at Kenesaw, Atlanta, Savannah, and Bentonville—as if *they* were of no importance—stops his letters to THE TIMES, and begins to tell a few people out in Ohio, through his paper, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, about a "phantom horseman," and also of a "very interesting lecture on Gettysburg, delivered at Toledo by Gen. Kilpatrick;" that "Gen. Custer was present," and "fearfully incensed," that he "started for the stage resolved on satisfaction," and that a "terrible rencontre was only prevented"—well, in substance, because Kilpatrick ran away—all of which goes to prove that I did not pass through Snake Creek Gap in advance of the infantry—was not at Resaca at all—but "*twenty-five miles away.*" How ridiculous is all this! I never lectured in Toledo in my life; never met Custer there; am certain Custer never heard me lecture; not one unkind word ever passed between us in or out of the Army, and, so far as I know, we are the best of friends. And then, suppose this silly story of Boynton were true, what has it to do with McPherson's advance on Resaca, or my statement?

The severest criticisms in Gen. Boynton's book relate to Kenesaw and Atlanta—his "*inexcusable slaughter*" and "*bloody mystery*" chapters. To my strictures on these criticisms he has not replied. His letter on the origin of the "great march" is even less worthy of notice than his first criticism; while his admission that he never *intended to criticise Sherman as a General*—that "nothing could have been more absurd than for any officer of moderate rank to have attempted thus to arraign Gen. Sherman," simply renders his whole book a fit object for ridicule.

But Gen. Boynton gave in one of his letters some proofs that cannot be ignored, and if unanswered would go a long way to show that I was mistaken in regard to the part my command took in the advance on Resaca. This letter and these proofs I now propose to answer.

It is true that in my article on Snake Creek Gap and McPherson's advance I spoke from memory alone; but I was certain I could not be mistaken in regard to an event so important. Gen. Boynton has given a letter alleged to have been written by McPherson to Howard, and my own official report, and statements of Gens. Dodge and Logan, that seem to show that my statement is inaccurate; but we shall soon see what little dependence can be placed on letters and reports of battles and movements, made in the midst of grand campaigns, hastily copied by clerks, and signed by Adjutants or Aids; and also how conflicting are the accounts of battles made by different officers on the same field.

First, let me say that I reaffirm as substantially true all that I said in my first statement. I did pass through Snake Creek Gap in advance of the infantry. The only mistake I made was in not stating that my train and extra ambulances and head-quarters were left at or near the entrance to the Gap, about *eight* miles from Resaca, not *twenty-five*, as Boynton asserts, with a regiment, I think, to guard it. In proof of this I now offer the following letters, telegrams, and statements:

First, then, had I any right to be with McPherson—was that my place? Read the following letter:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 6, 1876.

DEAR KILPATRICK: * * * I see Boynton asserts that you were not with McPherson—this is *absurd. I ordered you to report to McPherson*, and Audenried remembers distinctly seeing and conversing with you as you passed into the Gap in advance of the infantry. * * * Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

That settles that point. Audenried was then Major and Aid de Camp to Sherman—he is now Colonel and Aid de Camp to the Commander in Chief.

Boynton quotes an order from Thomas' Chief of Cavalry to me. Well, we had what was called a Chief of Cavalry, and he once in a great while sent us an order, but I never saw him on the field in my life but once. When Hood flanked Sherman, and I was pressing the enemy's rear, between Kenesaw and Allatoona, our Chief of Cavalry suddenly appeared to me and desired to know if "I felt the enemy constantly." I answered, "Yes, Sir," and took him up to Capt. Beebe's battery. I knew the enemy was not a thousand yards away; and the moment they saw our battle-flags, *wiz, wiz! bang, bang!* came two shells. I turned to ask our *Chief of Cavalry* if he was satisfied that we "*constantly felt the enemy*," but he was gone, and I have never seen him from that day to this.

I never executed an order in my life while in the West that was not given to me by Gen. Sherman in person, or by his order. Gen. Boynton also gives a report signed by my Adjutant General, L. G. Estis, which states that my division was at Ringgold, Ga., on the 7th, at Villanow on the *8th*, and on the road to Dalton on the *12th*, but omits to say where it was on the *9th, 10th, and 11th*—the days in dispute, Gen. Boynton may have given *all* of that report, and he may not. As I have already stated, my division head-quarters remained back at or near Villanow, while the command passed through the Gap. I was wounded three days later, charging Polk's Infantry on the hills of Resaca. That report was made out either in my absence or months later from memory, and is just about as reliable as the recollection of some clerk about head-quarters could make it. The first advance on Resaca was nothing to be proud of—there was no battle—we all marched down, and then marched back again, and the whole thing was forgotten in a few days by all save those who knew and felt the golden opportunity lost. Now for the advance through the Gap. Sherman writes: "Audenreid distinctly remembers seeing and conversing with you as you passed into the Gap in *advance of the infantry.*" Gen. Boynton gives Lieut. Col. L. G. Estis as one of his witnesses. Let me now use *this witness* for a moment:

ENFIELD, N. C., Jan. 16, 1876.

DEAR GENERAL: Your letter was a long time coming. *We did pass through Snake Creek Gap in advance of the infantry.* We did take part in *first advance* on Resaca—you were wounded in the *last* and *final* attack on that place. All my records of the war are burned. I am reading your articles in THE TIMES with great interest. Very truly,

L. G. ESTIS,

Late Lt. Col. & A. A. G.

To Gen. J. KILPATRICK.

This explains where we were on the 9th and 10th, which *Boynton's Records* fail to show. But here is further proof:

THOMSON, Ill., Feb. 24, 1876.

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of the 19th inst. is received and noted. You are correct in saying a part of your command passed through Snake Creek Gap *in advance of McPherson's infantry.* Don't you remember the two *rebel scouts* we captured in *the Gap*, and they were surprised when you asked them if they knew McPherson's army was coming, and they told you they did not? When we fell back we found McPherson's infantry near the Gap, the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteers in front.

Yours truly, HARMAN LEWIS,

Late Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer, Third Cavalry Division.

Lieut. Lewis seems to write as if he knew what he was talking about. Unless Col. Audenreid, Lieut. Col. Estis, and Lieut. Lewis are unworthy of belief, then *my command did pass through Snake Creek Gap in advance of the infantry.*

Now for the advance or "*reconnoissance*" in direction of Dalton. I call particular attention of the reader to the following graphic and most interesting letter of my personal Aid de Camp on that occasion, Capt. W. H. Day, Tenth Ohio Cavalry.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 13, 1876.

Major Gen. Judson Kilpatrick:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of yesterday—requesting information as to what troops first passed through Snake Creek Gap and partook in first advance on Resaca—is at hand.

I have a very vivid recollection of the march of our cavalry Sunday morning, if I mistake not, for Villanow, opposite Snake Creek Gap, which point was made a little after noon. After resting a few moments at the cross-roads at Villanow, I well remember we looked westward, and I for the first time saw Gen. McPherson at the head of his staff and in advance of the Army of the Tennessee.

To the best of my recollection, after exchanging courtesies, he was advised that our scouts had entered a little way into Snake Creek Gap, and met no opposition.

I *distinctly* recall that a portion of our cavalry, commanded by *yourself in person*—I cannot say whether or no the whole command—passed first through the Gap with light skirmishing, and *some of our men* went on as *far as the railroad.* My impression is that a few of the enemy were captured, and I am sure that the report was current on the staff that Resaca was very lightly garrisoned, and I was very much disappointed on returning from the front toward the evening to find the infantry fortifying in front of the Gap. I have never ceased to express on suitable occasions my amazement and extreme regret at the time, in finding that McPherson did not intend taking Resaca and planting his army across the railroad on the evening of the day I describe.

The *next two days* were spent in skirmishing and scouting on the part of our command. On the *third day* following—or fourth—commenced the battle of Resaca. We were directed to open the fight from the side of Snake Creek Gap, by advancing to a certain cross-roads.

We met the enemy, and the Tenth Ohio charged and gained the cross-roads. You ordered in one regiment after another in quick succession, to the right and left, and followed close with myself and Lieut. Lewis, of our staff and escort, directing Major Estis to push forward the centre. While endeavoring to urge on our line upon the left, which had not kept up with the charge of the Tenth, you rode into the enemy's line of battle, in a piece of heavy timber, and were there wounded.

We were then relieved by the infantry, who for the *first time on our side of Resaca took a hand in the fight.*

With sincere regards, I remain yours truly,

W. H. DAY,

Captain and Aid de Camp.

Captain and afterward Major Day is now a wealthy lumber merchant, doing a large business at Dubuque, Iowa, where Gen. Boynton can consult him further if he so desires. I have a great many just such letters, sent me from the officers and men of my old command, to prove that Boynton did not knock quite so large a hole through my statement as he and his friends thought he had. I have space to give extracts from but two more. And they are important, as they are from officers who commanded the troops who reached the railroad as described in my statement.

WESTVILLE, Ohio, March 2, 1876.

To Major Gen. Kilpatrick:

DEAR SIR: Your letter, with the following questions, just received: "Did my command pass through Snake Creek Gap in advance of McPherson's? Did not your regiment—Tenth Ohio—pass through first? Did not the Tenth Ohio, you leading, dash at Resaca and the railroad? Did you not reach the railroad? Did you not in person report to me this fact? At what hour of the day was this? How long did you remain on the road? Was there a battle? Why did you retire?"

In reply to the above questions, I have this to say: Your command, or a part of it, did pass through the Gap in advance of McPherson. The night before we encamped in the Gap; early the next morning we passed through, my regiment leading; we captured two rebel scouts; you questioned them, and found they knew nothing of our advance. We then moved on Resaca and the railroad. Companies A, B, and C of my regiment *reached the railroad* about 11 A. M., to the left and front of where you were wounded a *few days later*, in the charge on the hills of Resaca. Company *A* was placed in position on left of railroad, the right resting on the track; Company *B* to left and rear of Company A, and Company *C* to left and rear of Company *B*. About 4 P. M. the enemy came out of a piece of woods in our front and charged. They ran over Company A, but Company B fell back on a line with Company C, and then we held them till the rest of the regiment came up, when we repulsed them. Here we remained till you ordered us to retire, about dark or a little later. I know we became alarmed for the safety of our command, and I asked our brigade commander how long we were to remain, and he replied, "Until the infantry come up and relieve us."

This, I think, answers all your questions. I shall be happy to give you any other information, as I vividly remember every circumstance connected with that advance. Your friend,

N. THAYER,

Major Tenth Ohio Cavalry.

Major Thayer lives in Ohio, near Gen. Boynton's old home. He can easily consult him, and then find how much his "*Records*" are worth. I have a long and graphic letter from Col. Sanderson, Colonel of the Tenth Ohio. I only wish I had space to publish it, but he confirms all that Major Thayer says, and gives a most thrilling account of the charge of his regiment afterward at Macon.

Gen. Boynton has said that my account, "if *correct*, certainly goes far toward justifying Gen. Sherman's criticisms upon McPherson." Then Gen. Sherman is correct. My statement stands unshaken. The testimony of these witnesses cannot be impeached. Gen. Boynton's own witnesses, *Howard* and *Hickenlooper*, both partially sustain my statement, and would fully do so but for Boynton's explanations and theories and deductions. One has it that I "led the advance, and was *wounded near the hills*" on the *first advance;* the other admits that with him I passed through the Gap *in advance* of the *infantry*, but was "*wounded near the debouché*" and "switched off," and Gen. Boynton says: Oh, no! both are mistaken; they mean *some other time* and *some other place*. How beautiful! how accurate! how reliable are all these reports and letters and statements called "*Records*," when, by them, Gen. Boynton, with cunning manipulation and a vivid imagination, can prove that I was not at Resaca but *twenty-five miles away*, which would place me *beyond Ringgold*, where we first started from, when hundreds of reliable officers and men are willing to testify to the contrary.

But why prolong this defense? Every writer and military critic with the exception of Boynton and Wilson has justified Gen. Sherman in his statement in regard to McPherson's flank movement on Dalton. And even Wilson, in the first instance, emphatically did so; but afterward, in order to strike me and aid Boynton, cried out, No! no! I was mistaken! "Sherman was to blame—*Kilpatrick was a fool.*"

A few words in regard to Gen. Wilson and his statements and I have done. Gen. Wilson, in a card published in THE TIMES of Jan. —, thinks it strange that Gen. Kilpatrick cannot carry on this discussion and at the same time "observe the amenities due to others." And so I thought, and so I desired; but the ink was hardly dry on my first article, in which I had spoken in the most courteous terms of Gen. Wilson, when *he* observed the amenities with which one soldier should treat another by publishing this statement:

"When Gen. Sherman selected Gen. Judson Kilpatrick to command his cavalry he said he knew he was a —— *fool*, but that was the kind of an officer he wanted to lead his cavalry on this expedition. Judging from what he has already written, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in employing him to defend Sherman, has observed the same method of detail."

I knew that this statement of Gen. Wilson was a falsehood, and could easily have covered him with shame and confusion then, but did not intend to be drawn from my purpose by a personal controversy. I now offer the following extract from a letter written immediately after the publication of Wilson's slander, by Gen. Sherman, from St. Louis, Mo.:

* * * "Of course I never used the language attributed to me by Wilson; I never thought of such a thing. You know how kindly I always felt for you, and how much confidence I had in you; and how much I thought of all the cavalry that was enterprising from the start. I don't think I ever spoke an unkind word of Wilson, of whom I always had a good opinion. I do not wish to qualify my expressions of praise and approval of his operations even now, but as a critic he surely puts language in my mouth I never used, and has tortured isolated expressions to mean what the words do not, and surely in a sense never intended by me. I did not wish to blame McPherson, Thomas, or any of our Generals, but to give their peculiarities." * * * Truly, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

All this I know has but little to do with Gen. Sherman or his *Memoirs*, and but for Gen. Wilson's ungentlemanly attack upon me in the outset, might all have been avoided. But for this I should never have mentioned his unfortunate raid south of Richmond—the loss of his artillery and desertion of his command—nor should I have pricked his inordinate vanity by exposing his bombastic pretensions at Nashville to the well-merited ridicule of every soldier who served under Thomas. The facts I gave in regard to Wilson's raid and his own account of his achievements at Nashville, are not the "merest inventions," as he alleges, but facts of which I have undoubted proofs. When Gen. Wilson denies the authorship of his article in the *Galaxy*, and his review of *Van Horn's History of the Army of the Cumberland*, then it will be in order for him to speak of *my* "inventions."

Two other gentlemen, aggrieved at my unintentional neglect to mention them in my account of Mission Ridge, have written each an article, one for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the other in the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

Col. R. L. Kimberly, of Philadelphia, the writer of the first, thinks we may "some day have a Napier to write the great battles of the rebellion, but his name will hardly be Kilpatrick." Col. Kimberly is, no doubt, correct; I am of the same opinion. But, had I known that *he* "captured the Twenty-eighth Alabama on Orchard Knob," I would have said so, and saved him the necessity of writing his article and pronouncing my account of Sheridan's charge as a story of "*military tomfoolery*."

And so, too, with brave old Gen. Willich. I did not intend to neglect him, but his article is so kindly worded, his strictures or criticisms on my account so considerate, that I can only say that I regret exceedingly that I did not state, as is a well-known fact, that he and his command were among the first to reach the crest of Mission Ridge.

My account of battles has been given to show simply the general order of battle and operations of the grand divisions, and never contemplated a detailed and minute account. Let all those who feel neglected take this fact into account and acquit me of intentional injustice.

At the close of that long campaign known as "Sherman's March to the Sea," I received a letter from Gen. Sherman, of which the following is a short extract of the closing passage:

* * * But that in a great measure we owe to you the march of four strong infantry columns—through the enemy's country—a distance of 400 miles—without the loss of a single wagon, or the annoyance of a cavalry dash on our flanks, *is honor enough* for any cavalry commander."

Truly your friend, W. T. SHERMAN.

If I have only succeeded in the opinion of the readers of THE TIMES, in defending Gen. Sherman from the assaults of his enemies now as well as he seems to think I did the flanks of his infantry then, I shall be more than satisfied, and can well afford to laugh at the puny efforts of a Wilson or a Boynton to injure me, or tarnish the good name I tried to win on the battle-fields of my country. Whatever may be thought of me or my defense of Gen. Sherman—of this I am certain, that all that has been said or written, as against him or his record, has been forgotten by the American people as quickly as uttered, and that all that may be written in the future will disappear in like manner, even as quickly and effectually as the breath when blown upon the polished surface of a pure diamond.

JUDSON KILPATRICK.

MAJOR GEN. SCHOFIELD.

REPORT THAT HE HAS ACCEPTED THE POSITION OF SUPERINTENDENT AT WEST POINT.

The San Francisco *Alta* of March 31, says: "After careful consideration of the proposition of the President, urged by Gen. Sherman, commanding the Armies of the United States, and backed by Secretary Taft, the present Secretary of War, Major Gen. John M. Schofield, for the past six years commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, has accepted the Superintendency of the Military Academy at West Point, and will in a few months take his departure for his new field of usefulness. The desire on the part of the President and Gen. Sherman is to elevate the status of the Military Academy, the nursery for officers of the Army, who are hereafter to manage its affairs, and to this end it is known the elevated character and distinguished history of Gen. Schofield, both as a military commander in the field and in the administration of military affairs, and as a statesman of broad and expanded ideas as exemplified in his career as Secretary of War in one of the most critical periods of the country's history, and in the reconstruction of Virginia, will give the most ample assurance. We feel safe in asserting no appointment to the position could be more acceptable to the country, and it will tend greatly toward strengthening the faith in the determination of the Administration to put the right men in the right places. In accepting this trust, Gen. Schofield has the precedent of Admiral Porter, who, in the Navy, ranks with Gen. Sherman, the head of the Army, who has for several years past been in charge of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Gen. Schofield's history is so well known that it would seem superfluous to recount it in detail here. His name is identified with many of the most important events of the late war. Since his advent among us he has endeared himself to our people by his modest and unassuming manners and deportment, and the entire absence of ostentation and display, and by his keen sympathy with all the interests of the people of this coast. And in his purely official duties, he has been characterized by the same moderation, wisdom, determination, and energy which have marked his whole career—in the management of the Modoc Indians, their subjugation and final disposition, so far as he had control; in the subjugation of the Apaches in Arizona, and their management, as directed in his general order No. 10 of 1871—to which Gen. Crook ascribed, in his annual report, his whole success. The people of California, and, we may say, of the Pacific coast, will part with Gen. Schofield as with a warm friend, and their best wishes will go with him to whatever field of usefulness he may be called. And at some appropriate time before his departure it will be the high privilege and pleasure of the people of this city to make public recognition of their appreciation of the merits of the distinguished military chieftain who has managed the affairs of this vast division with such signal ability, and so happily brought the national and State military organizations to work together with perfect harmony and accord. The successor to Major Gen. Schofield, in the command of the Military Division of the Pacific, will probably be Major Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, at present in command of the Division of the Atlantic.

EX-GOV. FENTON'S VIEWS.

The Columbia, S. C., *Union-Herald* prints what purports to be a synopsis of the views of ex-Gov. Fenton, of this State, on political affairs. Regarding South Carolina, he is represented as saying that Gov. Chamberlain's administration is an honor to Southern Republicans, and his unqualified endorsement by his party is demanded as a matter of right and policy. On Federal politics he is thus reported: "Gov. Fenton regards it as certain that reform must and will be the issue of the coming Presidential campaign; that old names and old party cries have lost much of their force; that the party 'machine' will not be permitted to grind out a candidate without reference to the demands of the people. He believes that the chances of success are with the Republican Party, if their nomination is judicious, but not otherwise. His opinion is, that there are several candidates now named for the Presidency whose nomination would insure defeat. With good nominees, men whose characters of themselves made platforms, whose names are associated with honesty and capacity in public trusts, he regards the success of the Republican Party as little less than certain. He thinks the Democracy has learned little by defeat and retirement, and that that party seems to have lost its former capacity for leadership, which once made it so powerful. The country will not give its confidence to them unless the Republican Party places before it men who do not represent and illustrate the reform spirit and demand of the present time. On the subject of Southern Republicanism and the duty of the party in these Southern States, the views of the Governor were clear and pronounced. Its first and highest duty and interest he declared to be a clean and instant departure from all the past and present ways of corruption and misgovernment. The party must change its leaders and its practices, so as to command the respect of Northern Republicans and the confidence of all classes of the community here. He believes the time has come when, even at the South, a public man may be a pronounced Republican, and yet, in his public capacity, command and receive the support and respect of all parties. There are, of course, a few Tombses, but the masses of the Southern people, Democrats though they be, can no longer be led to hate and oppose a man in official station, provided he is pure and honest. The moral support of, substantially, all classes at the South can now be relied on by an honest Republican official who will use his office for public and not private ends. This affords at once the opportunity and the test of that party."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A call has been issued for a preliminary meeting for the organization of a National Pure-money League to be held in the Chapel of the New-York University on Wednesday evening next. It says: "In view of the present unsettled condition of the currency question, and in view also of its present great importance and prominence, we, the undersigned, regard it to be at once the right, the interest, and the duty of all good citizens to band together—first, to seek the best available information upon, and, if possible, to find the true scientific solution of said question; and, second, to disseminate such information, when found, among the people. And thus regarding the matter, we hereby agree among ourselves to co-operate for these purposes; and we invite all others holding similar views to join with us in the undertaking." The call is signed by Francis Gerry Fairfield, W. G. Creamer, P. H. Van der Weyde, Parke Godwin, W. D. Foulke, Franklin Edson, A. H. H. Dawson, W. M. Boucher, James W. Stillman, John H. Staats, O. B. Bunce, W. L. Ormsby, W. M. Grosvenor, W. G. Clarke, P. Freeman, Charles A. Peabody, H. S. Drayton, John G. Drew, W. C. Gould, W. C. Bryant, T. E. Wilson, D. D. T. Moore, Lawrence D. Kiernan, Ferdinand Traud, John A. Bellows, Erastus Brooks, Orange Judd, Oswald Ottendorfer, F. Leslie, George Opdyke, J. M. Bundy, Stephen Pearl Andrews, Watson R. Sperry, Thomas Holland, Joseph Wooster, M. D.; Charles N. Dayton, Henry L. Case, John Swinton, R. B. Westbrook, Samuel Leavitt, C. H. Jones, H. B. Brown, Elliot C. Cowdin, B. N. Martin, J. W. Draper, Ethan Allen, B. Homans, Jr.; W. P. Groom, William Wood, E. R. Marvin, C. L. Norton, William Young, Robert Johnston, John C. Hopper, G. W. Samson, R. B. Johnson, David Dudley Field, Julius Wiley, James B. Hodgskin, Abraham L. Earle, F. H. Harrison, William Humphreys, Louis Elsberg, J. Marion Sims, and others.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The State Legislature has been in session for eleven weeks, but no well defined and comprehensive scheme has yet been presented in it, for the rectification of the crudities and incongruities which are acknowledged to exist in the charter of this City, as enacted in 1873 and amended during the same session and the following one. Several bills have been introduced looking toward changes in the administration of certain departments, but almost without exception these appear to be framed in the interest of some particular clique or faction, and aimed less at the reformation of abuses than at the transferring of political patronage, or the exclusion from official position of certain persons who have made themselves obnoxious to other officials. A prominent member of the Legislature stated recently that in all the arguments, petitions, and remonstrances relating to one of these bills the principle at issue had never once been alluded to, but that every thing had turned upon a mere question of persons. It is, perhaps, unreasonable to expect the average legislator to do more than this, but it is none the less true that no real reform can be attained until the thinking men who have had practical experience in the administration of municipal affairs will give their attention to this matter, divested as far as possible of personal prejudices. The constant tampering of the Legislature with the charter is a fruitful source of disorder and confusion. The constitutional amendment forbidding special legislation seems to have had no effect, and this Winter as in former years, every department of the City Government is stirred to its inmost depths, and paralyzed and demoralized, pending the schemes and squabbles going on at Albany.

No good reason exists why the *personnel* of the New-York City Government should be regulated at the State Capital. The doctrine of "home rule" is the true one after all, but not in the sense in which it is used by the political majority here. It must be possible to frame an organic law for city government which will insure efficiency and prevent the non-tax-paying majority from trampling upon all the rights of the respectable part of the community, and yet leave the control of affairs in the hands of the citizens.

The present charter is in some respects an improvement on its predecessors. It is based generally on the one immediately preceding it, the Tweed charter of 1870, with, however, some important changes. Many of the complications in its working arise from the fact that its framers, instead of making radical changes, strove to combine several new methods and organizations, with certain existing ones which had nothing to recommend them, except the wishes of some politicians. Its wording is obscure in some cases, and in others is copied verbatim from the previous charter of 1870 in such a way as to lead irresistibly to the conclusion that its framers did not know exactly what they were aiming at, but took what was before them, ignorant of the fact that many of the provisions they copied were prejudicial to the public interest. The two main divisions of the City Government are the Legislative and the Executive.

The Legislative powers are vested in the Board of Aldermen, elected partly from districts and partly on general ticket with a provision for minority representation. This plan works well. An especially good feature in the present law is that it authorizes only one legislative body, and requires a three-fourths vote to expend any public money.

The charter specifies twenty-six subjects which the Aldermen may regulate by ordinance. Several of these do not properly come under the control of such a body, and in other parts of the act are delegated to the Executive Departments. As the Aldermen examine only that part of the charter relating to themselves, they frequently pass ordinances relating to matters over which they really have no control, and thus occupy a considerable portion of the time of the Mayor and his legal adviser in notifying them that they have exceeded their powers.

The executive power is vested in the Mayor and eleven departments. These departments and the number of officials presiding over each are as follows: 1. Finance, two chief officers. 2. Law, one chief officer. 3. Police, four chief officers. 4. Public Works, one chief officer. 5. Charities and Correction, three chief officers. 6. Fire, three chief officers. 7. Health, four chief officers. 8. Parks, four chief officers. 9. Docks, three chief officers. 10. Taxes and Assessments, three chief officers. 11. Buildings, one chief officer. In all, twenty-seven heads of departments holding their appointment from the Mayor. Nominally the Finance Department has but one head, but as the Chamberlain, who is called a chief of a bureau, is really an independent official, appointed by the Mayor without the Controller's approval being required, the department must be said to have two heads.

It will be seen that there are four distinct branches of executive administration:

1. Advisory—Comprising the Law Department.
2. Supervisory and checking—Comprising the Departments of Finance, and Taxes, and Assessments.
3. Controlling the moral and sanitary condition of the citizens—Comprising the Departments of Health, Police, Charities and Correction, Fire, and Buildings.
4. Controlling the physical condition of the City—Comprising the Departments of Parks, Docks, and Public Works, the last named including water supply, sewerage and drainage, streets, and paving.

Each of these branches requires special qualifications, and the organic law should demand the employment in each of persons fitted by education and training for their work. The first needs a knowledge of municipal law. The charter, however, does not compel the appointment of any kind of a lawyer even to the head of the Law Department. It has been customary to be sure to appoint a member of the legal profession, but there is nothing to prevent the Mayor from placing any tool of his own in the position, with its $15,000 salary and letting him hire his own cheap legal talent.

The second branch requires an acquaintance with the principles of taxation and of financial management. These principles are, even at this late day, somewhat indeterminate, and it is impracticable to confine the administration of the duties of this branch to any calling or profession. The third branch requires, (1,) sanitary and medical skill; (2,) organizing and administrative ability; (3,) a certain amount of engineering and mechanical skill in the Fire and Building Departments. The charter provides for the first by requiring certain of the Health Board and their employes to be practicing physicians. The third requirement was intended to be met to some extent by a provision in the charter as first passed, that the Surveyor of Buildings should be an architect or builder of ten years' experience, but this was afterward stricken out, probably because it was found that there was an excellent opportunity for black-mail in this department, and that good architects were poor politicians and "strikers."

The fourth branch of the administration is preeminently professional and scientific, and to be properly managed must be under the control of civil engineers. The supply and distribution of water, the sewerage and drainage, the dock and wharf system and water-front improvements, the park designing and construction, the street system and the paving each demands the highest professional skill in a city of the size of New-York, and each should be placed in charge of an expert in that particular branch of civil engineering.

This City cannot afford to trust its public works to charlatans with "ideas" but without science or practice, nor to so-called engineers who may have been thoroughly educated in theoretical science, but who have never had an opportunity to learn by experience the practical part of their profession. No mere graduate of any scientific school, whether military or civil, has any right to be considered a civil engineer, nor is fit to be trusted with the control of city works until he has added to his theoretical knowledge acquired in the schools that practical information which can only be gained by actual experience in charge of public works under an honest and skillful chief. It is an outrage on the profession, and a fraud on tax-payers to employ in first-class positions mere surveyors, ex-army officers and school boys at large salaries, and educate them into civil engineers at the expense of the City. And yet, vast as are the interests involved in the works, which can only be skillfully managed by this profession, civil engineers are not recognized in the charter, except in the case of one bureau in the Department of Public Works. So far as any law or ordinance is concerned, all of the public works of the City, excepting only the "structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water," could to-morrow be placed under the control of persons who are in utter ignorance of both the principles and practice of engineering. The character of some of the so-called engineering appointments made under the present charter, shows the necessity of some restriction being placed upon the appointing power, to prevent the placing of inexperienced and incompetent persons in responsible scientific positions.

The exception alluded to above furnishes a good illustration of the bungling manner in which the present charter was made up. The law of April 11, 1849, which created the Croton Aqueduct Board, provided that the said board should consist of three Commissioners, one of whom should be a civil engineer. And here it may be remarked *en passant* that this board, which lasted for twenty-one years, attaining its majority on the day on which the Tweed Charter terminated its existence, was the most thoroughly organized and efficiently arranged department for the control of works of construction and management that has existed in this country. The engineer, being an equal of the other Commissioners, and not a mere hireling, was able to control the professional parts of the work and to avoid the wild schemes and absurd projects which are generally entertained in non-professional boards. The character of the incumbent of the position added, doubtless, to the respect in which he was held, and to the prominence of the position itself in the public estimation. The author of the Tweed charter, ignorant of the exact status of this official, and anxious that his successor should shine with some reflected light, specified that the Chief of the Croton Aqueduct Bureau should be a civil engineer of at least ten years' experience, and that the Commissioner of Public Works might delegate to this bureau "any powers or duties now conferred by law or ordinance on the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board," whereas, in fact, no such official existed, and no special powers or duties were conferred by any law or ordinance even on the "Engineer Commissioner" who was intended to be designated. This clause is copied verbatim in the present charter, and the fact that it is copied again in the Assembly bill No. 120, creating a new Croton Aqueduct Department, now before the Legislature, shows how errors can be perpetuated through ignorance. The bill last alluded to is a little worse in its phraseology than any that have gone before, for it provides that the head of the department shall be a "practical engineer," which means anything or nothing.

"ANTHONY OVER."

CLOSING OF MARACAIBO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statements of your reporter in THE TIMES of the 21st inst. having been impugned by the Venezuelan Consul and by a correspondent signing himself "Bolivar," I beg room for a rejoinder, and think I can both substantiate his statements and expose gross errors in their communications.

The Consul remarks that there was no arbitrary action in the case of the Seth M. Todd and Ida Richardson. Now, if he had taken the trouble to refer to his clearances, he would have found that the S. M. Todd cleared from this port on Dec. 22 last, long before the decree of Guzman Blanco reached this country. She arrived at Puerto Cabello Jan. 9, 1876, but was not permitted by the Government Custom-house officials to discharge until twenty-three days after her arrival. She was then four days discharging. After this she was compelled to wait a week by the same authorities before being allowed to reload for Maracaibo. Thus you perceive the Government officials delayed the vessel beyond the time allowed in the decree and then refused her a permit because she was too late. Is there any justice in this? It is no excuse to say the port was overcrowded with goods. It was the action of the Government which produced this state of affairs. Puerto Cabello is too small for the increased commerce diverted to it by this decree. The Ida Richardson sailed five days before the S. M. Todd, and was subject to the same treatment. Then is it not most arbitrary to close the chief export port of a country by a notice of only forty days without considering the plans, interests, and rights of people who have been engaged in trading with that port for twenty years and upward? Again, is it not most arbitrary in Guzman Blanco to close the natural outlet that a neighboring republic has for its Cucuta coffee? The products of the State of Santander (Colombia) used to be exported from Maracaibo, but since that port has been closed they are seeking a more convenient outlet. This is another evil caused by Guzman Blanco's action.

Both of your correspondents advance as a reason for closing Maracaibo that it was done to prevent smuggling. This is too weak to be credited. There is a vast amount of smuggling going on in the United States, but what would be said of this country if she attempted to close New-York or New-Orleans or any port in order to prevent it? I opine that there would soon be a great hubbub throughout the world, and numerous demands for damages brought before Congress. The proper and customary way to prevent smuggling is to have sufficient Police. If countries will have enormously high tariffs that induce smuggling they should have enough *guarda costas* or suffer the consequences. But surely smuggling goods into Venezuela is no reason why coffee should not be exported from Maracaibo. If matters had been allowed to remain according to the first decree, viz., cargoes inward to be entered at Puerto Cabello and cargoes outward to be exported from Maracaibo, people would not have complained so much. This, however, would not have suited certain steamers.

These gentlemen remark that the exports of Venezuela have tremendously increased since Guzman Blanco became President. Granted; but where did the greatest increase spring from? It was from Maracaibo, the very place he has closed. This can be verified by the oldest merchants in the trade. "Bolivar" makes the bold assertion that there has never been a direct trade between Maracaibo and Europe, and a small one between that port and New-York. He is either grossly ignorant of what he writes about or he pens a deliberate untruth. He "piles" this up rather too strong. I know that there was a very extensive trade direct with Europe, and a gentleman now here from Cucuta assures me that he has seen as many as sixteen vessels at one time loading by one house alone at Maracaibo for Europe. There were many other houses loading vessels also; and I have learned from the best authorities that the trade between New-York and Maracaibo was double that of all the other ports of Venezuela put together. And yet this is the port Guzman Blanco elects to close. The bar at the entrance to Maracaibo Lake is not dangerous, and since a tugboat has been stationed there vessels have had no difficulty whatever in proceeding to sea, even if their draft of water was eleven or twelve feet.

The Consul rather contemptuously refers to a rumor that the President is interested in two steamers that are expected to transport the commerce of Maracaibo coastwise. In this country we have discovered that rumors often lead up to facts. If not interested, why should he adopt every means to throw the carrying trade into the hands of their owners?

VERITAS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 28, 1876.

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of this date on "The Emperor of Brazil" you say that "it may well be asked whether the time has not come to regard more closely our next-door neighbors, and see what profit and pleasurable interest may be found in their borders. It would not be difficult to prove that it is more important to us to have the friendship of Central and South America than that of any of the great European nations." The importance of our relations with the other Governments of this continent cannot well be overestimated; and we shall do well to promote better and more intelligent means of intercourse with those Governments. The Government of Peru has issued a circular calling an International Law Conference of the powers of North and South America.

"The congress is designed to establish a definite agreement on the following points: 1. As a general basis for all points not specially determined, to obtain uniformity of private legislation so far as the particular circumstances of each country will permit it, and to stipulate in the different codes the points on which uniformity is impossible, and the manner in which questions shall be decided which may arise in consequence of such want of uniformity. 2. To concede in each State to citizens of the others the same rights as to natives. 3. To simplify as much as possible marriage between natives and foreigners. 4. To establish uniformity in all external acts and obligatory documents. 5. To fix common rules for the due execution of civil sentences and the carrying out of summonses. 6. To stipulate in the different codes all cases of extradition and the modes of carrying them out. 7. To assimilate commercial legislation, and more particularly in cases of bankruptcy and patents. 8. To assimilate the coinage, weights, and measures. 9. To celebrate a postal convention between all the States. The Congress, the circular says, might meet in Lima, or in any other place which the majority of the Governments might determine, and it might commence its sessions with the presence of such Plenipotentiaries of the United Nations as are present at the date of its installation, and to their decisions the other nations might agree either during the session or subsequently."

While it is not probable that the American States could agree upon all points submitted in the circular, yet the conference would undoubtedly result in much good and promote the interests of international law reform.

With a view to widening the scope and the influence of the proposed conference, a resolution has been introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Conkling, providing that the President of the United States be requested to take suitable measures to have the conference held in the United States during the period of the Centennial Exposition, and that five delegates be appointed by our Government to represent us in the conference.

The subject of international law reform and arbitration is attracting great attention both in this country and in Europe. The American International Code Committee was formed several years ago, and now consists of such persons as Charles Francis Adams, ex-Gov. Washburn, President Woolsey, Elihu Burritt, President Hopkins, David Dudley Field, Judge Peabody, and Chief Justice Waite. In Europe two societies have been formed, viz.: the Association for the Codification of the Law of Nations and the International Law Institute. The last annual meeting of these bodies, which consist of the leading publicists and jurists of Europe and America, was held at The Hague under the auspices of the Government of the Netherlands.

It will be only an act of international courtesy, and an evidence of our desire to promote the interests of international law reform, if the United States Government shall take measures to have the proposed International Law Conference held at some convenient place in our own country during the period of the Centennial Exposition.

MONDAY, April 3, 1876.

HAMILTON AND ESTE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a curious coincidence that in one column you have Dr. Lord's eulogy on Hamilton and in the next a notice of Judge Este's death. When Washington's encampment was in Morristown Hamilton was a constant visitor at the house of Judge Este's father, who was himself an officer, and at the battle of Monmouth, when Washington rode furiously to rebuke Lee, Hamilton jumped from his horse to carry Capt. Este into the shade and give him some water, he having been hard hit, and thus probably saved his life. I have often heard Judge Este tell the story.

M.

"CHURCHES FOR THE POOR."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with great interest your editorial under the above caption. The main subject of which it treats, viz., the reaching the masses by the Protestant Churches, is one of great importance and of great difficulty. It is a subject that has engaged much of our attention as a Pastor, and on which I have written to some extent for the religious papers. Now that the secular press has taken hold of the matter, I cannot but hope that something may be accomplished.

As it seems to me the root of the difficulty of bringing "the poor" under the influence of Protestant preaching is to be found in the underlying principle of American Protestant church organization. Our denominations are mere elective affinity associations, into which individuals gather because of similar beliefs and tastes in matters confessedly non-essential. Within the limits of the denominations, individual churches are organized on the same principle; we have fashionable churches, rich churches, educated churches. The result of such class organizations is that the poor and uneducated, as a class, are left to themselves. It is true that in almost all our large sanctuaries there are portions of the audience chambers set apart for the poor, but these portions the poor, as a class, will not enter. It is also true that we have mission chapels; but these also, as places for the poor, the pride of the poor prevents them from frequenting. What we need is a return to the old parish system, under which, in sanctuaries built for all, and free to all, the rich and the poor shall meet together. In the Hippodrome, under the present management, we have a measurable return to this system. There the rich and the educated gather and invite their poor and degraded brethren and sisters to sit beside them, and the masses accept the invitation.

Let such a tabernacle as you advise be erected, and let the present system of attendance by well-to-do Christians be continued, and doubtless, under the ministry of a faithful man, the building would be crowded from Sunday to Sunday. But if, when the present excitement passes away, the well-to-do should withdraw themselves to their chapels of ease, the poor also would withdraw themselves, and even Mr. Moody would have to preach to bare walls.

The weakness of Protestantism for the evangelization of the masses is to be found, in my judgment, in its class churches. We can have churches which the poor will enter only by having churches for both the rich and the poor. The question for the future is: Will our men of wealth, our wives, and our daughters give up the elegant surroundings and pleasant associations of existing churches and unite themselves in organizations, on terms of equality, with the poor and the uncultured?

An objection that presents itself to the minds of many, to our abasing ourselves to a more general platform of church organization, is, if the poor do not hear the gospel, it is their own fault. Under the present system we are willing to give them places in our own sanctuaries, and to build mission chapels if they will occupy them. True, if any man fails to hear the gospel in this land it is his own fault. But we should never forget that our Master came not merely to save, but to seek, the lost; and that He not merely sought them, but that He strove to win them to Himself by humbling Himself to their platform, and by a manifested sympathy. He did not stand apart for the lost to come to him. He sent forth His Church, with the commission to act as He acted, and for the same end. If, from our love of ease, we fail to seek after the example of our Lord, those who, through their own fault, are wandering in sin, are we not faithless to our appointed work, faithless to our Master?

E. R. C.

NEWARK, N. J.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the early part of the last month I addressed you a communication under the above title, which you were kind enough to publish. The death of Mr. Van Schaick leaves that office vacant. By a provision of the Revised Statutes the Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, (Hon. Charles P. Daly,) is to exercise the functions of the Surrogate in case of death, absence, &c. By a subsequent statute, in the event of the death of the Surrogate, the old Board of Supervisors were empowered to appoint a Surrogate to hold office until the next Municipal election. The Board of Supervisors being abolished, no one has from the Legislature the power to appoint or delegate the appointment to the Governor, or any branch of our Government, of a Surrogate. The Board of Aldermen are only vested with the power to create ordinances, and provide ways and means to compensate their being carried out or executed, and confirm certain officers under the charter. It is the duty of the Legislature to at once appoint or delegate to the Governor to appoint, a Surrogate to fill this office. Why not create a Probate Court at once?—have three Probate Justices, they to select a presiding Justice, and elect their successors next Fall? The people have the right to ask for a speedy conclusion of the affairs of their deceased relatives and friends. No one man is equal to the labors of this office. AN OLDER MEMBER OF THE BAR.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 7, 1876.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 1st inst., "R. T. H.," while admitting that the interior arrangement of the State Capitol may be bad, as the new Commissioners claim, objects to the carrying out of the altered plans as proposed. Having for several years lived in the City of Albany, near the State Capitol, with almost daily opportunities of watching the progress of the building, I was long since reluctantly forced to the conclusion that for all practical purposes the building would prove a failure, very unfortunate for the public interest, and eventually so, I fear, for the comfort and health of those whose duty will render it obligatory on them to spend a portion of their time within its walls.

It has been intimated that a prejudice exists against Mr. Fuller on account of his being an Englishman. No such prejudice has ever existed against, or been a bar to the success of, Mr. Upjohn and other skillful architects from abroad, nor do I believe that there is any such prejudice against Mr. Fuller in the public mind. Sensible men in this country are above such nonsense, and show a commendable effort, when interested in the construction of any important work, to secure the highest order of talent, capable of carrying it on to successful completion—at home, if possible, if not, from abroad. Mr. Fuller, I believe, was appointed architect of the Government buildings at Ottawa, Canada, among his own people, who certainly would have no groundless prejudices against him. Permit me respectfully to ask whether, as an architect, he gave satisfaction to his own people—whether he ever completed his contracts with them? If not, why not? Will some one well informed upon the subject answer the questions? If an architect from abroad attempts to construct a very important and costly public building, which, before its completion, is found to be defective in ventilation, as in almost every other quality of convenience and usefulness; or if, before commencing his work, he renders a definite, and what is considered a high, estimate of the cost of the building; and subsequently, when the building is advanced but a little way above the foundation, with a salary of $10,000 per annum and large perquisites, the job settled, the appropriation called for exhausted, and no apparent possibility of making a change, he coolly tells the Commissioners that the building cannot be completed without an additional appropriation of $5,000,000—there is, to say the least, the appearance of an evident lack of practical business ability, which might naturally excite, but cannot be covered by, the cry of Yankee prejudice.

There is no prejudice against Mr. Fuller on account of his nationality, nor is there any objection to him as an architect, excepting that which his own defective, unsatisfactory, and unreasonably costly work has produced. Had there been a prejudice against him he would never have been employed as the architect of the State Capitol at Albany. Every request of his has been complied with, every concession made. The public funds have been poured out at his request with a prodigality that has startled those who have to foot the bill. It can excite no surprise that dissatisfaction is expressed at the result, and that change of management meets with hearty approval.

R. T. C.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 3, 1876.

BROOK TROUT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed a few days ago in your paper an article on brook trout, which was very interesting. As I have had considerable experience with those fish, I thought a few more facts might be of interest to your readers.

One of the most interesting things about trout is their power of changing their color to suit the bottom of the stream. If taken from a dark deep hole, where they are very high colored, and placed in a light, shallow part of the same stream, they will change completely in a few hours. This fact I know from frequent experiments. They are a very playful fish, and I have watched them by the hour playing and chasing one another like children. They would do their best to catch one another by the tail, and frequently lose their temper and turn on the tormentor.

It is surprising how they vary in flavor. I have eaten trout taken from very many streams, including the Adirondack region, Long Island in this State, and also from a number of other States, and I must say that most of them were poor. Some, however, are rich in color and flavor, and well deserve the reputation that is given them. I think the best flavored trout I have eaten came from Long Island and from the mountain streams near Williamsport, Pa. I would like to add one word, please spare the fingerlings.

WAKEMAN HOLBERTON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 3, 1876.

LAW REPORTS.

FUCHS' DEFENSE.

THE TRIAL OF SIMMONS' SLAYER DRAWING TO A CLOSE—TESTIMONY OF THE PRISONER—THE PROVOCATION FOR THE MURDER—EVIDENCE OF FUCHS' DAUGHTER.

The first witness yesterday in the trial of Andreas Fuchs, for the murder of William W. Simmons, was George Doremus, of No. 29 Columbia street, New-York, employed as a blacksmith in Jones, Henry & Co.'s shop. He knew the prisoner and his wife, and also the deceased; had often seen the woman come to the shop in a state of intoxication, and talk with Simmons; had seen Simmons and Mrs. Fuchs in conversation as many as a dozen times; deceased was a little hard of hearing; Fuchs was a good-natured man, so far as he knew. On cross-examination witness said that deceased and prisoner's wife were very friendly with one another—"too friendly for him if she had been his wife." John Lake, another employe of Jones, Henry & Co. also testified that the prisoner was a peaceable man, and that he had seen Mrs. Fuchs and Simmons talking together; did not know what they were talking about; prisoner was not at that time working in the shop; had seen Simmons carry the washing into Mrs. Fuchs' house; they were the towels used in the shop. Olmstead B. Henry, of the firm of Jones, Henry & Co., said that Simmons had charge of the trip-hammer in the shop, and Fuchs was his helper; prisoner always appeared good natured and cheerful; he had complained that Simmons did not pay him money enough; on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 29, he came to the shop and asked witness for money, saying he had none in the house; a few minutes later he heard of Simmons' death.

Andreas Fuchs, the prisoner, testified substantially as follows: I reside in North Third street, and have lived there three months; I was born in Kolemath, Alsace; my father's family consisted of five children, including myself; I commenced going to school when I was eight years old, and quit when I was fourteen; after leaving school I learned the blacksmith's trade, and worked at that in Alsace for four or five years; I came to this country four years ago the 17th of next May; I have no relatives or friends in this country; I married Mary Kehoe about twenty months ago; I worked for Jones, Henry & Co., and Simmons worked there, too; at that time Mr. Jones paid me, and afterward Simmons paid me; I was not in the habit of drinking with Simmons; first drank with him on Wednesday night, about ten weeks ago; remember Thursday night, Jan. 27, and what took place then at my house; I had spent the day in Bushwick avenue and at the shop; I left the shop with Simmons at 5:30 o'clock, and he asked me to come and take a drink; I refused at first, but finally consented, and went and took a glass of beer; Simmons drank a glass of brandy; he went away, and I went home; I found no supper ready, and had to get it myself; when it was ready my little girl and I ate it; as we finished supper Simmons came in; the little girl was then in bed; he asked for the little girl Ella, and my wife told him that she was asleep; I went and brought her out, and Simmons gave her a doll, and she was much pleased with it; I was pleased also, and thought I would go and get a pint of beer; we drank the beer, and then my wife and Simmons conversed in English, and I could not understand them; I then gave Mr. Simmons some brandy; the conversation was kept up until about 9 o'clock, and we only drank once more; the little girl then went to bed again, and Simmons gave me ten cents to go for more beer; I was gone about thirty minutes, and when I came back I found everything still; looked through the window-blinds and saw nothing; I went softly to the door, and when I got in I saw my wife and Simmons on the floor together; I sat the pitcher of beer on the table and called my little girl and showed her the deceased and her mother, and she said, "Bad man, bad mamma." That's all I know. "No man," he said, with much vehemence, "can tell what he would do when he saw such a thing." I had a conversation with Mr. Jones at the jail. I went to bed on Thursday night about 11 o'clock, but could not sleep; did not know what was the matter with me; got up and walked out in the other room, and saw blood on the floor, and saw the man on the floor; my wife helped me lift him up, and I noticed blood on the front of her dress; I took her and put her to bed; the next morning I called her and said to her, "See what I have done on account of you;" I showed her where the man's person was exposed, and she said, "I must have been drunk;" I said, "No, you were not drunk; Ella saw the same thing;" I said I was going to the station, and she objected; at her suggestion I made a hole under the floor, but could not get the man into it, and filled it up again; I then went out into the yard, and when I came in again I said I was going to the station, and my wife again objected; then we resolved to put the body away; after we had disposed of it I said to my wife, "You see we get catched, for any man can see it on me;" that was all I have done, but I was shaky, and trembled all the time; I never was arrested, and never engaged in a fight.

The prisoner's silver watch was here shown him for identification, which he seized with avidity and thrust into his pocket, saying, "This my watch—you no get him any more." Three pocket-books were shown him, one of which he identified as his own, and one as his little girl's, and the other as Mr. Simmons'.

Cross-examined by District Attorney Britton—I never found out anything against my wife, but I had good reason to suspect that she was intimate with Simmons; I thought I would wait and see if I could catch them; when I went out they were laughing and talking together, and squeezed each others' hand; their actions did not create any impression on my mind; I thought he was telling something about that doll; I had no suspicion that they would do anything wrong when I went out; I did not stop to look at them, but went right in and got the little girl out of bed; my wife does not hear very well; she was not drunk when I went out for the beer; I stayed in the store about ten minutes talking with the barkeeper; the man was not sitting in the chair when I came in, and I did not pull him out of the chair on the floor; my wife had not fallen out of the chair; the hatchet was kept in the little room where the girl slept; I sharpened the hatchet eight months ago, and did not sharpen it any day during the week of the murder. [The prisoner often got very much excited, and stood up and gesticulated wildly, evidently under the impression that his word was disputed by the District Attorney.] The first I knew of the killing was about 12 o'clock at night, when I got up and went into the room and saw the body lying there, and my wife lying under it; I never told Mr. Jones I had chopped his —— head off, and would do it again; my wife did not say anything when I lifted the body off from her, but went right to bed; I only saw the blood on the body, and did not see any injury, and did not know he was injured until the next morning; I was much surprised when I saw the body on the floor and found he was dead; his head was cut nearly off; I put the body in the bedroom in the morning; I cannot tell what I did with it then; I gave the head to a little boy, with twenty-five cents, and told him not to put it in the water, but in a lumber yard, where somebody would see it; I should know the boy if I saw him; I do not know where he lived; do not know how the head came separated from the body; I carried the rest of the body myself, and put it on a board, and put grass on it so that it could be seen; I did not take all the body; I do not know how I cut up the body; I do not know that any of the flesh was cut off from the bones, or that the flesh was found in a pail in the house; there was no part of the body put in lime, nor were the lungs put in the oven; I do not remember cutting up the body at all; I remember when I was arrested, and of cutting my hand; it was cut fifteen minutes before the policeman came, and I put lime on it; I did not do anything to secrete portions of the remains, and do not know that I put any of them in the cellar; I wanted them put where anybody could see them; I think I took a black pocket-book out of his pocket; I snatched the watch from the clothing in the fire; I tore up the clothes on Saturday; I tore them off his body and threw them in the fire; I had no desire to conceal the crime, and only burned the clothes because they smelled bad; my wife and I lived happily together, but I used to give her a slap once in a while; she did institute proceedings against me once for abandonment; I went by my present name in France; I never killed a man in France, and was never accused of doing so.

The re-direct examination was then begun, but at 1:15 o'clock the court took a recess for half an hour. The re-direct examination of the witness was continued after the recess, in which nothing new of importance was elicited.

Ella Kehoe, the step-daughter of the prisoner, was the next witness. She said that she was eight years old, and used to go to school and to Sunday-school. When asked if she knew what would happen to her if she did not tell the truth, she began to cry. The District Attorney said that he had said, honestly, in the beginning, that it was his opinion that this little girl was wholly unreliable, for the reason that she had told several different stories, and therefore he had decided not to call her. The counsel for the defense had seen fit, notwithstanding, to call her, and they could use their own discretion about examining her. The child was sent out of the room for five minutes to enable her to gain her composure. She was then brought back and placed again upon the stand, in company with a lady whom she knew. She said she knew that it was naughty to tell a lie, after which she was sworn, and said that she remembered being awakened out of sleep on the night of the murder, and seeing her mother on the floor. On cross-examination she said that she remembered seeing Inspector Waddy at the station, and of telling him she saw Mr. Simmons sitting on a chair, and saw the prisoner hitting him on the back with an ax. The child continued: He was sitting on the chair and papa pulled him on the floor, and then he spit on his hands and struck him a blow with the hatchet, and then his head was off; Mr. Simmons wanted to go home and papa would not let him, and made him drink more beer, and then killed him; I heard papa get the ax before I came out of the room; I saw mamma on the floor, and Mr. Simmons with her; I did tell Mr. Waddy that Simmons was sitting in a chair when papa struck him with an ax; I told Mr. Hill so, too; when papa came back the second time mamma and Mr. Simmons were sitting on a chair; then they and papa were sitting on the lounge, and then papa pushed him off and hit him with the ax and killed him.

Robert Fletcher testified that he worked in the same shop with prisoner, and saw him sharpen a hatchet there on Jan. 27 or 28, and John Lake testified to the same thing. This concluded the testimony, and the case was adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday morning, at which time counsel will sum up on both sides, after which the case will be given to the jury.

THE BLACK FRIDAY SUIT.

The "Black Friday" suit of De Witt C. Taylor against Jay Gould and others was continued before Judge Barrett and a jury in the General Term room of the Supreme Court yesterday. Isaac C. Ogden, Jr., was recalled, but gave no important testimony. W. Farrell, the plaintiff's secretary, testified that requests were made to Mr. Speyers, as agent for the defendants, to put up a margin on the gold which he had purchased from the plaintiff, but these requests were not complied with. De Witt C. Taylor, the plaintiff, next took the stand as a witness, and testified to having sold $200,000 in gold to Albert S. Speyers on the memorable Friday. He requested Speyers to put up twenty per cent. in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and he himself put up $60,000. Between 1 and 2 P. M. he learned that the defendants and Fisk would not and could not give the margins. The witness was then asked whether he had received any memorandum of the contract from Mr. Speyers. He replied that he had at about 2 P. M.; witness said he had lost the memorandum, but could state its contents. This seemed, by the admissions of counsel on both sides, to be the turning point in the case. It was understood that the memorandum was signed "Fisk and his associates," and was the only thing that would take the agreement, which was for the future delivery of gold, out of the provisions of the statute of frauds, and render it binding. As Mr. Taylor was about to state the contents of the memorandum, counsel for the defendants strenuously objected to the evidence on the ground that Mr. Speyers' authority and agency for the defendants had terminated at the time, and before the giving of the memorandum he had been told to buy no more gold. Counsel for the plaintiff argued that the power of the agent as to this contract, had not terminated, but continued until the following day. Even after the failure of the agent to put up the margin, the latter might have given the memorandum of purchase or "bought-note" the following morning. Counsel for the defendants urged that this was not the case. The plaintiff, they argued, claimed that he had sold the gold. Under the rules, the defendants were required to put up a margin of twenty per cent. in the Trust Company, and having refused to do that under the rules, he was authorized to sell out the gold. The plaintiff made his demand, there being then no written contract, and sold out the gold under the rule. After that it was claimed a paper was sent to him by Speyers. The defendant's counsel now object to it, and claim, first, that the contract being closed out, Speyers' agency had terminated before that time, and second, that no authority remained in Speyers to make any contract binding on the principals. Judge Barrett, after hearing the argument, reserved his decision until Monday. The counsel for the defense claim that the point raised is a vital one, and should it be decided in their favor, they say the court will have no resource except to dismiss the complaint.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of the Trustees of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.—The motion to vacate this assessment is denied for the reason stated in my memorandum in the matter of the Protestant Episcopal School, this day filed.

In the matter of Bernhardt to vacate assessment.—The proofs appear to show that the resolution or ordinance was not published in the Corporation newspapers, as required by law, and that the assessment was therefore improperly imposed. The motion to vacate the assessment must be granted.

In the matter of Willett.—The proof that the former assessment was paid is insufficient. (See Laws of 1874, p. 367.) Motion to vacate assessment is denied, with leave to put in further proofs if so advised.

In the matter of Chilson.—This case differs from the case of Budelman, brought to vacate the same assessment, inasmuch as the Referee in this case reports that it appears from the evidence before him that the prior assessment had been paid. The assessment will therefore be vacated.

In the matter of Budelman.—It is sought to bring this case within the exceptions contained in the acts of 1872 and 1874, on the ground that the street has once been paved, and an assessment imposed upon the property for that purpose, which assessment has been paid. In my opinion, even if the imposition of the previous assessment is to be deemed to have been properly shown, there is no sufficient evidence that the same was paid, as required by the act of 1874. The statute contemplates, as I view it, positive, or at least some proof of payment; not a mere presumption of payment arising from lapse of time. I must deny this motion.

In the matter of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—Assessment is vacated.

In the matter of the Protestant Episcopal Public School to vacate assessment under the acts of 1865 and 1866.—I do not think that a resolution authorizing the construction of the sewer in question was necessary. (Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.) The remedy of the relator, if there was no jurisdiction, seems to me to be by certiorari.

In the matter of Hoe & Co.—The proof in this case being that the former assessment was paid, the assessment will be vacated. See my memorandum in the cases of Chilson and Budelman, filed this day.

In the matter of Shirmer.—This case seems to fall within the doctrine laid down in re Little, 60 N. Y., p. 343. The motion to vacate the assessment is therefore granted.

In the matter of Burke.—Motion to vacate assessment granted.

In the matter of Plymouth Baptist Church.—An order vacating the assessment in this case will be granted for the reasons stated in my memorandum, filed this day, in Chilson and Hoe.

In the matter of Broessler, &c.—I regard the proof that Sixth and Ludlow streets are the same as insufficient, and am of the opinion that the case is not so clearly within the exceptions contained in the acts of 1872 and 1874 as to justify an order vacating the assessments. The motion must therefore be denied. See also my memorandum in Willett's case.

In the matter of Judson.—If the Assessors or the Croton Board had no jurisdiction, or acted on erroneous principles, the remedy is by certiorari. The case in re Voorhis seems to dispose of the allegations and proofs as to fraud. (3 How., 212. See also Le Roy vs. Mayor, &c., 20 J. R., 429.) I do not think that any resolution of the Common Council was necessary. (Laws 1865, p. 716.) I do not see that the proof supports the allegation in the petition that the work was not advertised.

In the matter of Field.—After rehearing counsel I am of the opinion that the sum which I at first proposed to allow would not be an adequate compensation for the services rendered by them. I shall allow $1,000 to each counsel and the costs and disbursements of the proceedings.

Richards vs. Richards.—In this case no brief has been submitted on the part of the Referee. I wish counsel for the Referee to inform me where this case is distinguishable from Campbell vs. Campbell, (48 How., 256.) Either party may submit additional briefs within five days from date.

Cutting vs. Stevens.—Order granted fixing amount of security for stay, &c.

By Judge Brady.

Phillips vs. Bailey.—Order granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Keys vs. McReynolds et al.—Report confirmed and judgment for deficiency granted.

Tiermann vs. Bolt.—The second cause of action is admitted; as to the first, the allegation of partnership is surplusage. But the defendant, by not denying the general averment of the complaint, admits what he previously ignored. The joint cause of action being admitted, it is immaterial whether the relation of a technical partnership existed. The agreement pleaded was void as a nudum pactum. Motion granted.

Redmond, &c., vs. The Charter Oak Life Insurance Company.—The motion to remove must be granted, and as the complaint is not verified as an affidavit, the plaintiff must be left to his application for a restraining order in the United States Court.

Browning vs. Abrams.—I am satisfied as a matter of fact that the plaintiff did not cause the defendant to be brought here with a view to his arrest. His sole intent was criminal punishment. This being so, Adriance vs. Lagrave, 59 N. Y., 110, is authority for sustaining the arrest, for there it was said, following 14 Abb., U. S., 333, (note,) that persons bringing a party within the jurisdiction in bad faith for the purpose of civil arrest should not receive any advantage from their wrongful acts, but that this rule does not apply to persons not concerned in the device. It may well be assumed that the court would have added if necessary that the rule did not apply to the persons bringing the party on, where there was neither trick nor device nor bad faith on their part. The test was evidently the intent. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Foley vs. Rathbone.—According to the plaintiff's theory, a bank account the amount of $100,000 could be tied up just as well as one of $9,000, and that on a judgment against a partner with a small interest. This is entirely without foundation, and the injunction must be modified so as to require the bank to retain but $3,500, with leave to Wetmore or the firm to move to vacate the injunction if so advised in toto upon the close of the examination, or in case the judgment against Rathbone be set aside or opened.

In the matter of Solomon.—I am not prepared to say on this testimony that there was not an intent to steal when the prisoner obtained the goods. His subsequent conduct points in that direction, and if it were otherwise the facts should have been more fully developed on his behalf before the Magistrate by cross-examination. Writ dismissed; prisoner remanded.

McLean vs. House.—The pleadings must be submitted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Miller vs. Jacoby et al.—Findings settled.

Eells vs. Otard.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Gaylor et al. vs. George et al.—Findings and decree signed.

Bennett vs. Barney.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with liberty to plaintiff to amend on terms.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Titus et al. vs. Brown et al.—This is a motion to change a record relating to a line bounding real estate claimed to have been changed. It is too grave a matter to be determined upon conflicting affidavits and other papers upon motion. A reference must be had to ascertain the facts. Memorandum.

Pendergast vs. Jackson.—The motion made to set off the judgment entered Dec. 24, 1868, and the costs of a motion against the judgment entered Feb. 21, 1876, is denied, with costs.

Wright vs. Wright.—Reference ordered. E. Randolph Robinson, Esq., appointed Referee.

Wooley vs. Appell.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs.

Mohn vs. Mager et al.—Reference ordered.

Pendergast vs. Phillips et al.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs.

Newman vs. Beach.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs.

Doyle et al. vs. Lord, Jr., et al.—Order for commission.

By Judge Sanford.

Pursell vs. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company et al.—I think each of the defendants should be permitted to tax a separate bill of costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Baer vs. Leppert et al.—Case and amendments settled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Crosby vs. Stone.—Motion denied.

Carpenter vs. Oliver.—Motion granted.

Diossy vs. Wells.—Opinion.

Bamberg vs. Wolf; Burdell vs. Wolf.—The order of March 14, 1876, is right and must stand.

Schurmann vs. Hughes.—Motion granted as per indorsement.

Struthers vs. Talman.—Order settled.

Motions Granted.—Ladley vs. Murray; Foster vs. Phillips; Gordon vs. Sudden; Totans vs. Girard; Dunn vs. Wells; Weeks vs. Bucher; McLean vs. Simonton—Motions granted as per indorsements on papers.

Motions Denied.—Hadon vs. Hanlon; McCoy vs. Selight; Douglass vs. O'Neill; Nichols vs. Voorhis; Mattlage vs. Woerstell; Eaton vs. Sanchez—Motions denied, as per indorsement.

Taxtheimer vs. Rosenstein.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Clark vs. McCunn.—Order settled.

Motions to Advance Causes Granted.—The Quebec Bank vs. Torrey; Corey vs. Pelham; McKniffin vs. McArthur.

RAILROAD TAXATION.

THE VALIDITY OF A TAX CONTESTED IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—A DECISION NOT YET RENDERED.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 577.—*The South-western Railroad Company vs. State of Georgia*, and No. 578, *The Central Railroad and Banking Company vs. same.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Georgia.—In these cases the corporations contest the validity of a tax laid upon their property by the Statute of 1874, contending that it is a violation of their charters. The Central Railroad and Banking Company was incorporated in 1835, and the South-western Railroad Company was incorporated in 1845, their charters providing that their roads and appurtenances should not be subject to be taxed higher than one-half of one per cent. upon their net annual incomes. By a general law of the State passed in 1863, defining the character of corporations, all corporations other than municipal corporations, were declared to be private corporations, and their franchises were made subject to the reserved right of the State to withdraw them, unless otherwise specifically provided in each charter. In 1872 the Central Railroad and Banking Company was consolidated with the Macon and Western Railroad Company, as in 1868, the South-western Railroad Company became consolidated with the Muscogee Railroad Company by a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders of each company, pursuant to an act of 1856 authorizing such consolidation upon the occurrence of such a vote. By an act of 1874 the Presidents of all railroad companies in the State were required to return annually, on oath, the value of the property of their respective companies, without deducting their indebtedness, to be taxed as other property of the people of the State. These companies resisted the tax, on the ground that the provisions of the original charters as to taxation were made parts of the new charters, and they therefore contended they could not be taxed more than one-half of one per cent. on their net incomes. The tax officers, however, assessed their property, the Railroad and Banking Company at $5,000,000, and the South-western Railroad Company at $2,500,000, and were about to enforce the tax thereon, when the companies sought to enjoin further proceedings. The Supreme Court of the State held that the provisions of the general act of 1863, relating to the withdrawal of charters, applied to the roads, under their new charters, as the latter contained no provisions against the exercise of the reserved right to withdraw; that the consolidation of the various roads operated, if accepted by the companies, to dissolve the original charters, and to invest the roads as consolidated with new charters, and that making the provisions of the old charters parts of the new passed for nothing, because the new charters, whatever their provisions, were subject to be withdrawn or modified at the will of the State. Hence, the act of 1874, subjecting the roads to taxation on all their property, without deducting indebtedness, was valid as a modification of the liability to taxation within the reserved rights. This decision is assigned here as error. A. R. Lawton and J. G. Black, associated with David Dudley Field, for the railroad companies; N. J. Hammond, Attorney General of Georgia, and Robert Toombs, for the State.

COURT NOTES.

The short causes in Part II. of the Supreme Court, in which counsel answered ready yesterday, will be tried on Monday.

In the suit of Washington A. Roebling against Duncan, Sherman & Co., Judge Donohue yesterday granted a stay of all proceedings pending the appeal from Judge Barrett's order refusing to vacate the order of arrest had against the defendants.

A sealed verdict was ordered by Judge Sedgwick, in Part II. of the Superior Court, yesterday, in the case of Eugene Von Nordhausen against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. The plaintiff sues to recover $20,000 for injuries sustained by him in being run over by one of the defendants' cars.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Charles Hogan, alias "Billy" Brown, an old thief and burglar, charged with breaking into the barber's shop of Louis Breitenborch, No. 30 Stuyvesant street, and stealing therefrom a glass case of perfumery, pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sent him back to State Prison for three years and six months.

The news-stand at Sixth street and the Bowery was broken open on April 1, by two youths named Thomas Carter, of No. 265 Monroe street, and William Johnson, of No. 34 Cherry street. The thieves, on being called up for trial yesterday, admitted their guilt. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Carter to two years and six months and Johnson to two years in State Prison.

Judge Lawrence yesterday rendered decisions in the several cases presented to him for vacating of the assessments for paving Broome street, on the ground that the ordinance under which the work was done had not been properly advertised. He vacates the assessments in those cases in which it appears assessments for a previous paving had been paid, but refuses to vacate the assessments in the other cases.

James Smith, of Dutch Kills, Long Island, visited this City on March 17 with a hack-driver of the same place, named Christopher Bracken. The men spent the day in drinking, and in the evening, as sworn to by Smith, Bracken assaulted him, knocked him down, and robbed him of his watch. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the dishonest hack-driver pleaded guilty to highway robbery, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to seven years in State Prison.

In the case of Browning against Abrams, Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, refused to vacate the order of arrest against the defendant. The latter was brought to this City from California on a requisition for a criminal offense, but after being acquitted was arrested in a civil suit. Judge Barrett holds that the case comes within the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the Lagrave case, and so refuses to discharge the prisoner.

The case of Joseph Solomon was brought before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of certiorari. Solomon was employed by a clothing firm to sell pantaloons, and was convicted of grand larceny for stealing fifteen pair. His release from imprisonment was asked for on the ground that the property having been delivered to him there was no trespass in the taking to make it larceny, unless there was shown a felonious intent on his part at the time he received the articles. Judge Barrett dismissed the writ, and remanded the prisoner to custody, observing that he was not prepared to say that the prisoner had not the intent to steal at the time of receiving the goods.

Mary Ann Davis, after living in marriage with Charles H. Davis for four years, sues for a divorce from him in the Court of Common Pleas, alleging adultery on his part. He denies this, but alleges that she was married to another man under the laws of the Indian Territory. To this she replies that if she was married under the laws of the Territory, she was also divorced under those laws. The case came up before Chief Justice Daily yesterday on an application by the wife for alimony. Counsel for the defendant stated that although the latter was thirty-four years old, he was not able to support a wife, nor to pay any alimony. He was living in his father's house, at No. 10 West Twenty-fifth street, and had no property of his own. The matter of ascertaining the facts was referred to William S. Keiley, the Clerk of the court.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 7.—In Court of Appeals to-day, the following cases were argued: No. 114—George C. Magoon et al., appellants, vs. Francis S. Sinclair et al., respondents; argued by E. T. Rice for appellants, and Thomas V. Carter for respondents. No. 148—Hiram B. Thurber et al., respondents, vs. John W. Chambers et al., appellants; argued by B. H. Varo for appellants; E. C. James for respondents. No. 95—Mary K. Sullivan, an infant, &c., respondents, vs. Mary Sullivan et al., appellants; argued by Esek Cowan for appellant, and M. L. Townsend for respondents.

Following is the day calendar for Saturday, April 9: Nos. 112, 150, 42, 158, 99, 41, 159, 161.

MR. TILDEN'S BIG FEE.

TROUBLES OF A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

REPLY OF MR. GRISWOLD, FORMERLY PRESIDENT OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD, TO THE STATEMENT OF THE "PURCHASING COMMITTEE"—HE REGARDS MR. TILDEN'S FEE OF $280,000 AS SOMEWHAT EXCESSIVE.

Mr. William D. Griswold, of St. Louis, who was President of the St. Louis, Terre Haute and Alton Railroad at the time when certain irregular transactions are alleged to have occurred in its management, makes a statement in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* in reply to the recent explanatory letter of the "Purchasing Committee" of the road. We extract the following from Mr. Griswold's statement:

"The Purchasing Committee were *functus officio* and out of business thirteen years ago. On the 2d of November, 1862, having nothing else to do, they held a meeting in New-York for settlement with themselves, and by resolution they allowed themselves all the salaries they wanted, extending their allowances to Messrs. Flagg and Wilkinson, the Trustees and Receivers, in a general wind-up. Mr. Tilden enjoyed $20,000 in the provisions of that day. At that time, of all the bonds of the old company that were to be provided for with new bonds by the Purchasing Committee, only eleven remained unsurrendered. Eight of these have now long since been surrendered, and the three remaining are shown satisfactorily to have belonged to a single person, and have, doubtless, gone with him to a bourne whence no traveler returns. To show that it was not at that time deemed necessary to perpetuate the Purchasing Committee for the purpose of awaiting the surrender of those thirteen bonds, I refer to the report of Azariah C. Flagg, surviving Trustee and Receiver, dated 1869, wherein he states, on pages twenty-seven and twenty-eight, that eight of those bonds had been since the date of his last report (1863) surrendered and settled for by the company, and paid for in new bonds. This clearly shows who provided the new bonds to pay for the old ones at that date. The paper in question is the work of Gov. Tilden, either written by him or photographed from his words, and is a tissue of fallacious misrepresentation and pettifogging. It is no vindication. It admits the appropriation of the securities; says the Purchasing Committee owned them, and if they did not own them argues that they (especially himself) had earned them. He disdains to name the amount the committee realized, but, from the records and reports before us, we may estimate not far from $400,000, including the value, at the time, of the stocks, preferred and common, forming part of the surplus. * * * The boldness and bravado of the fallacy and misrepresentation contained in the paper in question are luminous in the paragraph wherein it is asserted that the securities charged to have been taken 'never belonged to the company;' 'that the company has not and never had any right to them or any interest in them,' while at the same time and in quick connection the writer asserts that they were transferred to the 'Purchasing Committee,' by the company as the purchase money of the railroad property which he says the committee sold and conveyed to them. This unscrupulous contempt for the truth of assertion is accountable only by reason of the profuse verbiage of the production which spills over by its own excess. Having made the above assertion, he says: 'This conclusion is rendered inevitable by the minutes of the company itself, by its solemn deeds and public records, in an unbroken series of acts and formal instruments, as well as by the undisputed history of the transaction.' Now, this is all bosh—empty talking. In the formal papers and proceedings of the reorganization of that company there was a vast redundancy of legal machinery, invented to demonstrate a pending and profound necessity for a deep head capable of conceiving and combining a mechanism of complicated and numerous parts so harmonious that each should be essential to the whole, and the whole work together in perfect and amazing effect. Thus there were many 'minutes of the company,' 'solemn deeds,' 'Public records,' 'unbroken series of acts,' 'formal instruments,' &c. And what was this for? Why, simply to translate a corporation from one form into another and new form. * * * The parts of the mechanism so vauntingly set forth in the Denny letter, to show the absolute interest of the Purchasing Committee in the railroad property, were mere forms under the trust—nothing else, no matter in what frame of words—manipulating instruments, by use of which, the translation was worked out. The idea that the surplus of those securities belonged to the Purchasing Committee is too absurd for good nonsense. The assumption of such a right is criminal, and the assertion of it shameful. It is degrading to reason to argue against such a proposition, and I will say that the idea was never uttered or suggested by any one in a way to be heard or heard of by me up to the time of my leaving the road, in 1864; nor did I know that such an audacity had ever been displayed, until I was called upon here, in the Summer of 1873, by the committee of stockholders who had come out from New-York to attend the annual election of Directors. * * * In all that is said in the Denny letter of the great services of the Purchasing Committee and the immense services of Mr. Tilden—in the allegation that they 'never received any compensation for their work and risk, except in or by means of the surplus securities'—there is a display of self-complacency which belongs to the extortioner. There was no work done by the members other than is done by the members of any corporate board of directors. Their meetings were rare and few. Two of them were paid liberally and on their own estimate of their services. The office of the company was their quarters. The officers and clerks of the company did all the clerical work they required. The members of the Purchasing Committee were also members of the Board of Directors of the company, and the Executive Committee of the company were also of the body and members of the Purchasing Committee. In fact, all that was done in New-York, in the name and under the forms of the Purchasing Committee, was done by the company through their officers. Mr. Tilden was paid as counsel. It was only as counsel that he worked, though he held various functional titles in the concern. As such counsel he came West twice, once to consult with the local counsel by whom the decrees of foreclosure were obtained, and once to superintend the sale at Alton. On this latter occasion he visited Springfield, where a suit was pending for an injunction and an order to stay the sale had been made. In a short interview with the plaintiffs the controversy was settled, the order of stay was dismissed, and quickly the sale took place at Alton. It was a formal affair attended by no excitements or struggles of difficulty, either at Springfield or Alton, and so this trip to the West was not worth the value of a single bond. If he came as counsel to superintend the sale, then his fee of $20,000 covers it; if he came as one of the purchasing committee, I will offset it by a like journey soon after made by Judge Thornton to New-York as one of the Board of Directors of the company, for which he charged nothing. The attempt to justify a lawless and secret appropriation to private pockets, of vast values in bonds and stocks, by the assertion of unrequited services a dozen years after the act was done, is too fanciful—too thin. In 1859 I picked up this road—the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad—a waif. Its men had not been paid for five months. For protection against executions, its fuel was paid for as it was delivered upon the engines. I carried it alone for six months, and I indorsed for it personally in all, including renewals, to the amount of more than $500,000. I gave it all my time and all my abilities, and after four years I delivered it up worth $6,000,000. Five thousand dollars a year, without any commissions for indorsing, was all I was paid—all I demanded; but if there is any such merit in service as is asserted, and if Mr. Tilden or the Purchasing Committee were entitled to steal $200,000 or $300,000 of bonds, then I claim that it was my honest right to have stolen the railroad itself."

A SOLDIER WITHOUT NERVES.

A correspondent of the Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* thus discourses of Gen. Stark: "The oldest of our citizens, natives of Manchester, have very distinct recollections of the last years of Gen. Stark's life, and relate many anecdotes and incidents concerning him. He seems from his boyhood to have been a noted and marked character, both in his own town and neighboring settlements. Whatever may have been the sum of excellences or faults of his character, it must be remembered that both were modified by the surroundings, influences, and hardships of frontier life. He has left no legacy of feuds to tell of bitterness in neighborly intercourse, but the uniform testimony of his old townsmen is to the effect that his house was often open for social parties and festive gatherings. On these occasions Gen. Stark was never hilarious, though his hospitality was sincere, and he enjoyed his guests. It is related of him that he was never known to show his emotions in word or expression of face, an old resident averring that he was never seen to laugh or shed a tear. On one occasion, to test his strength of nerve, a townsman offered to fire a pistol close behind his back while the General was busy conversing. A party, in the experiment agreed to watch the General's face in front and report the result, and see if he were startled or not. There was no visible alteration in his expression or manner, but he turned very quietly to see the cause of the explosion. He was quite as much noted for vigor in the management of his farm as in the management of troops, and could never endure indolence in any one who had the strength and capacity to labor. At the time of the arrival of the courier bringing news of the battle of Lexington, Stark was hard at work in his saw-mill, taking advantage of the Spring floods to finish the sawing of logs drawn in the Winter then just past. This mill was on Ray Brook, near the site of the dam that produces Dorr's pond, and the remains of it are still discernible when the low water will admit. Old settlers assert that the log left half sawed by Stark, as he mounted his horse to beat up recruits, was never disturbed afterward; it decayed with the mill in the eight long years of fighting that ended with the surrender of Cornwallis. Stark's integrity and economy in Government contracts and the disbursements connected with Army supplies was never questioned by patriot or tory. He sacrificed his private interests and the enjoyment of domestic life through the Revolution without any hesitation, and encouraged the same spirit in his sons. He was incapable of dissimulation, and even when blunt, rough, and eccentric, meant kindness where his manner might belie his heart."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 Mar.7s, G. C...102¼	500 Lake Shore...... 60¼
2,000 St. P. C. S. F... 88⅜	200 do.......... 60⅜
7,000 Erie 1st.......115	400 do.......... 60¼
20 Merchants' Bank.119	500 do.......s3. 60⅛
400 Union M. Co..s3. 1⅝	2100 do.......... 60
800 Western Union... 67⅜	3200 do.......... 60⅛
500 do.......s3. 67¼	1800 do.......... 60¼
500 do.......s5. 67¼	100 do.......c. 60¼
3200 do.......... 67⅜	800 do.......... 60⅜
200 do.......... 67½	10 Panama..........128
15 N. Y. C. & Hud..113½	100 Michigan Cen.... 60½
300 Pacific Mail...... 16⅝	400 do.......... 60⅜
600 do.......s3. 16½	100 do.......... 60½
1100 do.......... 16⅝	200 N. J. Central.....101½
500 do.......... 16¾	80 do. opg.101¾
50 do.......... 16¼	200 Union Pacific..s3. 63
800 do.......... 16⅝	20 Rock Island......105⅛
200 do.......... 16¾	200 do..........104¾
800 do.......... 16⅞	40 do..........105
100 do.......b3. 17	100 do..........104¾
100 do.......... 16⅞	800 do..........104⅞
200 do.......... 17	100 do......b3.105
400 do.......... 17⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...... 18¼
300 do.......... 17¼	400 St. Paul.......... 41
200 do.......... 17⅛	200 St. Paul Pref...... 66⅜
100 Erie Railway..... 19⅜	100 do.......b3. 66½
1200 do.......... 19½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....b.3.121¼	$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C........12.118⅝
3,000 do.......12.121¼	1,000 do..........118¾
10,000 U. S. 6s. '81, R.......b3.118⅛	20,000 do.......bc.118⅝
6,000 do.......bc.118⅛	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......bc.121⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 N.C.6s,S.T2dC 2⅞	100 Pacific Mail..b.c. 17
10,000 Tenn. 6s. N. S. 41	2200 do.......... 17⅛
18,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 70	700 do.......... 17¼
1,400 S. C. 6s,N.Non-	400 do.......... 17⅜
Fund......b.c. 4	600 do.......... 17½
8,000 N.J.Cen.Conv.107½	300 do.......... 17⅝
7,000 M.&St.P.7 3.10 98	500 do.......... 17¾
7,000 M.&St.P.I.&M.	200 do.......c. 17¾
Div.......... 91	200 do.......... 17⅞
5,000 Mich.C.7s.b.c.106¼	1900 do.......... 18
2,000 Mor.& Es. 1st.119	1000 do.......... 17⅞
3,000 Erie 1st.......115½	400 do.......... 17¾
2,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.107⅜	200 do.......... 17⅞
3,000 B.,H. & E. G.B. 26	300 do.......b3. 18
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..105⅛	300 do.......... 17⅞
1,000 do..........105	800 do.......... 17¾
3,000 Un. Pac. L. G.100	200 do.......... 17⅝
25,000 do..........100¼	500 do.......... 17½
1,000 do..........100⅛	400 do.......... 17⅝
6,000 P. R. of M 1st.. 92½	600 do.......... 17¾
150 Fourth Nat. B'k.. 93	1100 do.......... 17⅞
50 do.......... 93½	1200 do.......... 17¾
105 B'k S. of N. Y.... 40	400 do.......s3. 17⅝
10 Del. & Hud. Can..118½	400 do.......s3. 17½
50 do..........118¼	800 do.......... 17½
20 do......b.c.118	100 do.......s3. 17⅜
100 Quicksilver....... 17¼	700 do.......b3. 17½
200 Un. Min'g. Co. of	900 do.......... 17⅜
Tenn.....b.c.s3. 1½	300 do.......s3. 17¼
100 Prod's. Con. L. &	1100 do.......... 17⅛
Pet. Co......b.c.110½	500 do.......... 17
100 At. & Pac.b.c.b3. 18½	1000 L. S.&M.S.bc.b3. 60⅜
800 West. Union.b.c. 67½	500 do.......... 60⅞
1400 do.......... 67⅝	500 do.......b3. 60½
1200 do.......... 67¾	50 do.......... 60⅝
2300 do.......... 67⅝	900 do.......... 60½
800 do.......... 67½	900 do.......b3. 60⅝
1500 do.......... 67⅜	400 do.......s3. 60½
100 do.......s5. 67¼	1600 do.......... 60⅝
100 N.Y. Cen.& H.b c.113¼	100 do.......s4. 60½
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 19½	700 do.......s3. 60½
200 do.......s3. 19½	500 do.......b3. 60⅝
1100 do.......... 19⅝	1000 do.......... 60½
900 do.......b3. 19⅝	50 do.......... 60¾
100 do......s10. 19½	1400 do.......... 60½
200 do.......... 19½	1400 do.......s3. 60⅜
100 do.......... 19⅜	300 do.......... 60⅜
8 U. S. Express.b.c. 72¾	700 do.......... 60¼
50 do.......... 73	100 C.M.&St.P.Pf.bc.c 66¾
10 Adams Express..108	200 do.......c. 66½
6 Wells-Fargo..b.c. 85¾	50 T., W. & W...b.c. 3
100 Mich. Cen....b.c. 60⅝	100 do.......b3. 3¼
400 do.......... 60¾	300 M., K. & T. R..b.c. 13
100 Illinois Cen..b.c. 98	50 New-Jersey..b.c.138
205 Union Pacific.b.c. 64	20 D.,L.& W.b.c.opg.116¼
200 Cl. & Pitts. Gt'd.. 95⅞	300 do..........116
25 C.R.of N.J.b.c.op.102	45 do..........116¼
400 Chic. & R. I....b.c.105	100 do..........116
100 Chic.M.&St.P.b.c. 41⅛	125 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c.102¾
100 do.......b3. 41¼	210 Chic. & Al....b.c.104
200 do.......... 41¼	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 24¼
800 do.......... 41⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 14½
200 do.......... 41	300 do.......... 14¼
200 do.......... 40⅞	200 do.......... 14⅛
100 Ohio & M..b.c.s3. 18½	100 do.......... 14

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000U.S.5-20R.,'67.121¼	300 Pacific Mail...... 17
30,000U.S.5-20C.,'68.122¾	1500 do.......... 16⅞
6,000 U. S. C. 5s.'81.118⅜	100 do.......c. 16⅞
10,000 B.,H. & E.1st. 23⅜	900 do.......s3. 16¾
5,000 Mar.7s.G.con.102⅜	200 do.......... 16⅞
10,000 N. W. C. C. G. 93	200 do.......b3. 17
7,000 U. P. L. G..b3.100¼	400 do.......... 17
15,000 do..........100¼	700 do.......... 16⅞
60 Am. Ex. Bank....115	300 do.......... 17
100 Con. Coal....b3. 44⅜	900 do.......... 17⅛
100 P. C. L.& P.Co.s3.110⅞	300 Erie Railway..... 19⅜
100 do..........110⅞	200 do.......b3. 19½
100 Harlem..........139½	100 Union Pacific.... 64
600 Western Un....s3. 67¼	220 C., C. C. & Ind... 55
1400 do.......... 67¼	200 N. J. Central..s3.102
100 do.......... 67⅛	500 St. Paul.......... 40¾
200 do.......... 67¼	28 do.......... 40½
400 do.......s3. 67¼	100 do.......... 40⅝
500 do.......... 67⅜	100 Toledo & Wab... 3¼
1900 do.......... 67½	100 St. Paul Pref..... 66⅜
600 do.......s3. 67⅜	100 do.......s3. 66½
700 do.......b3. 67½	100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 18¼
800 Lake Shore...... 60⅜	100 Ohio & Miss.Pref. 41¾
400 do.......... 60½	500 Pac. R. of Mo.... 14

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000U.S.6s R.,'81.121½	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,
10,000U.S.5-20C.'65.118¼	'67......b3.121⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	10,000 do..........121½
'65, new......119¼	100,000 do..........121⅝
45,000 U. S. 5s,R.,'81.118⅝	10,000 do.... .... 121¾
20,000 U. S. 5s,C.,'81.118⅝	10,000 do......b3.121¾
500U.S.5s,10-40C.118⅜	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 N. J. Cen. C..108	100 Adams Ex...b.c.108
1,000 Erie 5th......104	20 N. Y. C. & H. R.b.c.113¼
1,000 do..........103¾	200 Harlem......b.c.139¼
1,000 L. S. 1st C. R..105	200 Lake Shore.bc.b3. 60½
10,000 U. Pac. 1st...105¼	400 do.......s3. 60½
1,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 49¼	700 do.......b3. 60⅝
2,000 do.......... 49	1500 do.......... 60⅝
1,000 Mar.7s,G.C.b.c.102⅜	1825 do......b3. 60¾
1,000 do..........102½	600 do.......... 60¾
40 Mer. Ex. Bk..... 96	100 do.....s10. 60⅝
10 Imp. & T'drs' Bk.193	8 Chic.,B & Q..b.c.119½
20 Del. & H. C...b.c.117¾	200 Ohio & M..b.c.s3. 18⅜
300 West. Un....b. c. 67⅜	100 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 41⅛
200 do.......b3. 67½	100 do.......c. 41¼
100 do.......... 67½	100 do.......s3. 41¼
2600 do.......... 67¾	600 do.......... 41⅜
1400 do.......... 67⅞	100 C.,M.&SPP.bc.b3. 67
300 do.......b3. 67⅞	400 do.......... 67
100 Erie Rail'y.b.c.s3. 19⅜	200 do.......... 66⅞
200 do.......b3. 19½	400 do.......b3. 67
300 do.......... 19½	150 Alb. & Sus.. b.c.105¼
200 Pac. Mail.b.c.s3. 17⅛	100 C. & N. W.b.c.b3. 42¼
300 do.......... 17⅛	100 do.......... 42¼
100 do.......... 17¼	100 C.& N.W.P.b.c.s3. 62⅜
200 do.......b3. 17⅜	200 do.......... 62¼
500 do.......s3. 17¼	100 Chic. & R. I..b.c.105¼
1500 do.......... 17⅜	100 do..........105⅝
300 do.......s3. 17⅜	100 Han.& St.J.P.b.c. 24½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	700 Lake Shore....... 60¾
'67..........121⅞	1000 do.......s3. 60¾
1,000 B. & S. I. 1st.. 91½	1000 do.......b3. 60⅞
7 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 94	300 do.......... 60¾
50 Un. Mining Co.... 1⅞	500 do.......b3. 60¾
100 Western Union.. 67⅞	200 do.......... 60⅝
900 do.......b3. 68	100 North-western... 42⅜
1300 do.......... 68	100 do.......b3. 42½
800 do.......... 67⅞	200 do.......s3. 42⅜
600 do.......s3. 67¾	400 do.......... 42½
500 do.......b3. 67⅞	200 do.......... 42⅜
300 do.......... 67⅞	100 Union Pacific.... 64⅝
1000 do.......... 67¾	200 do.......... 64¾
200 U. S. Express.... 74	100 St. Paul......b3. 41½
100 do.......... 73¾	100 do.......s3. 41½
500 Pacific Mail....c. 17½	100 do.......... 41⅜
1200 do.......... 17⅝	200 St. Paul Pref..b3. 67⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud..113¼	400 do.......... 67¼
400 Erie Railway..... 19½	300 Ohio & Miss...... 18½
100 Harlem..........139¼	100 Han. & St. Jo.b3. 16¼
100 Mich. Central.s3. 61	

FRIDAY, April 7—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was extremely dull, except in three stocks, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, and Western Union, the transactions in which footed up 96,755 shares out of a total of 119,570 shares. Prices at the opening of business exhibited firmness, but subsequently there was a slight reaction, followed later by a general advance, the improvement ranging from ¼ to 1¾ ℘ cent. Lake Shore fluctuated between 60 and 60⅞, closing at 60⅝. Pacific Mail advanced from 16½ to 18, reacted to 16¾, and finally recovered to 17⅝. Western Union rose from 67¼ to 67¾, receded to 67¼, and afterward advanced to 68, closing at 67¾. Rock Island advanced from 104¾ to 105⅝, Union Pacific from 63 to 64¾, St. Paul Common from 40¾ to 41½, Preferred from 66⅜ to 67¼, and Michigan Central from 60⅜ to 61. Missouri Pacific fell off from 14½ to 14. Investment shares were firm on small transactions. New-Jersey Central advanced from 101½ to 102. Express shares were strong with United States as the feature, advancing to 74.

The money market was easier than yesterday, and there were large offerings throughout the day at 3@4 ℘ cent., with closing transactions at the former rate. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $400,000.

The foreign advices reported the gain of bullion by the Bank of England to-day at £41,000 sterling. The London market for securities was a shade lower for Consols, which closed at 94⅝@94 11-16 for money, and at 94¾@94 13-16 for the account. United States bonds were firm at yesterday's improvement, except for 10-40s, which made a further advance, selling at 106⅜@106½. Old 1865s closed at 106½, 1867s at 109, and new 5s at 106¾. The sterling exchange market was firm, with sales of prime bankers' bills at $4 86½@$4 87 for 60 days, and at $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand. The inquiry was more active than of late, as the German bankers, by the rise of Government bonds in this market, were enabled to sell nearly $1,000,000 of the same for London account, chiefly old 1865s, and hence were buyers of exchange. These sales of bonds by the Germans brought them into the Gold Room as buyers, and the price of gold advanced from 112⅞ to 113¼, the covering of short contracts assisting the rise. At the close the market was firm at the advance. Cash gold loaned at 2 ℘ cent. interest for carrying to flat. The specie engagements for to-morrow are reported at $100,000 gold coin.

The demand for Government bonds was active, and a larger business was transacted than for some time past. The German bankers sold large amounts, but the bonds offered were readily absorbed, some financial institutions having been free buyers. The leading feature of the market was an advance in 1867s to 121½@121⅝ against 120⅞@121 yesterday, the improvement in the other issues having been less marked. Railroad bonds were firm on a fair business. In the afternoon C., C. & I. C. Firsts declined to 49@49¼. State Bonds were quiet and steady.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $2,052,277, and the amount marketed $1,799,125. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $32,608,169, and the total amount marketed $32,097,051.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1876. }

Gold receipts	$508,362 75
Gold payments	32,232 06
Gold balance	45,617,948 14
Currency receipts	3,338,055 68
Currency payments	3,283,859 88
Currency balance	35,173,158 65
Customs	405,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 7.

	Thursday.	Friday
American Gold	112⅞	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅛	118½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121	121½
Bills on London	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central	113¼	113¼
Rock Island	104⅞	105½
Pacific Mail	17⅞	17⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	40⅜	40⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	66⅜	67¼
Lake Shore	60⅛	60⅝
Chicago and North-western	41¾	42⅜
Chicago and North-western Preferred	62½	62⅝
Western Union	67⅜	67¾
Union Pacific	63	64¾
Toledo and Wabash	3¼	3¼
Del., Lack. and Western	116	116¼
New-Jersey Central	100⅝	102
Panama	127⅝	127⅝
Erie	19⅜	19½
Ohio and Mississippi	18⅛	18½
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅞	4¾
Harlem	139	139¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	16½	16¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred	24½	24½
Michigan Central	60½	61
Illinois Central	98⅛	98
Missouri Pacific	14¾	14½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	113¼	113¼	220
Harlem	139½	139¼	400
Erie	19½	19⅜	5,600
Lake Shore	60⅞	60	31,925
Wabash	3¼	3¼	250
North-western	42½	42¼	1,200
North-western Pref	62⅝	62¼	400
Rock Island	105⅝	104¾	440
Fort Wayne	102¾	102¾	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	41½	40¾	3,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf	67¼	66⅜	2,300
Pittsburg	95⅞	95⅞	200
Del., Lack. and Western	116	116	475
New-Jersey Central	102	101¼	480
Michigan Central	61	60⅝	1,200
Illinois Central	98	98	100
Union Pacific	64¾	63	800
C., C., C. and I	55	55	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	16¼	16¼	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf	24½	24¼	300
Ohio and Mississippi	18½	18¼	900
Ohio and Mississippi Pref	41¾	41¾	100
Missouri Pacific	14½	14	1,200
Western Union	68	67¼	30,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	18½	18½	100
Pacific Mail	18	16½	34,330
Quicksilver	17¼	17¼	100
Consol. Coal	44⅜	44⅜	100
Adams Express	108	108	100
Kansas and Texas	13	13	300
Union Mining	1⅝	1½	650
United States Express	74	73¾	350
Total sales			119,570

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126¼	126¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121½	121¾
United States 6s, coupons	122⅜	122½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115	115¼
United states 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118¾	118½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121½	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121½	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122¾	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122¾	123¼
United States 10-40s, registered	117¾	118
United States 10-40s, coupons	118½	119
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118½	118¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118½	118¾

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $7,000 for interest and $24,000 for called bonds.

The following were the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$20,417,000
Gold balances	751,208
Currency balances	886,495

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$60,665,838
Currency balances	2,907,502
Gold exchanges	4,686,585
Gold balances	995,515

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	34	N.C., April&October.	17
Alabama 5s, 1886	34	N.C.N.C.R.,J.&Jul.	61
Alabama 8s, 1886	34	N.C.N.C.R., A.&Oct.	61
Alabama 8s, 1888	34	N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ&J.	45
Arkansas 6s, Fun'd.	35	N.C.N.CR.c.offA&O.	45
Connecticut 6s	107	N.C. Fund. Act 1866.	11
Georgia 6s	95	N.C. Fund. Act 1868,	8½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	104	N. C. new b., J. & J.	8½
Georgia 7s, indors'd.	102	N. C. new b., A. & O.	8½
Georgia 7s, Gold bs.	104	N.C. Sp'l Tax, class 1.	3
Kentucky 6s	102½	Ohio 6s, 1881	108
Louisiana 6s	45	Rhode Island 6s	109
La. 6s, new bonds	45	South Carolina 6s	36
La. 6s, n.Float'g D't.	45	South Car.Jan.&Jul.	36
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	45	SouthCar.April &Oc.	36
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	45	S. C. Fund. Act 1866.	36
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	40	S. C. L. C. 1889,J.&J.	37
La. 8s, L. B. of 1875.	45	S. C.L. C.1888,A.&O.	37
La. 8s of 1910	18	South Car. 6s of 1888.	36
Michigan 6s, 1883	107	S. C. Non-Fund. bus.	4
Michigan 7s, 1890	109	Tennessee 6s, old	42¾
Mo. 6s, due in 1876.	101½	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	41
Mo. 6s, due in 1878.	102½	Tenn. 6s, new series.	41
L.B. due '82 to '90 inc.	104	Virginia 6s, old	35
F'ng bds. due 1894-5.	104	Va. 6s, new bds., 1866.	34
Han.&St.J., due 1870.	102½	Va. 6s, new bds., 1867.	34
Han.&St.J., due 1886.	103	Va. 6s, Consol. bonds.	76
Han.&St.J., due 1887.	103	Va.6s, ex-matu'd cou.	69
N. Y. Reg'd B. Loan.	104½	Va. 6s, Con. 2d series.	41½
N.Y.Coup'n B. Loan.	104½	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	8⅞
N.C.6s, old, Jan.&Jul.	17	D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924.	70

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Albany & Susq. 1st.	115⅝	Clev. & Tol. N. Bds.	103
Albany & Susq. 2d.	107⅛	Cl., P. & A. o. bs	105
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	23	C., P. & A. n. bs	102
Bos., H.&E.1st, guar.	25¾	Det., M. & Tol. bs	101½
B.,C.R.& M. 1st 7s,g.	45	Buff. & Erie n. bs	105
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.	35	Buff. & St. Line 7s	103
Ches. & O.6s, 1st ex c.	31	Lake Shore Div. bs	102
Chic. & Alton 1st	116½	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	99
Chic. & Alton Inc	103	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	99
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	85	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	106½
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st.	101	Mich.Cen.1st,'82,S.F.	110
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st.	113	N. J. So. 1st, 7s	23½
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s.	110½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	105½
C.,R.I.&P.SFIn6s'95.	98	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100
Cen.R. of N.J. 1st. n.	113	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	120
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st C.	108¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	120
Cen.R. of N. J. Conv.	107½	Harlem 1st 7s, C	120
Leh. & W. B'e C. g.	95¼	Harlem 1st 7s, R	120
Am. Dock & Imp. bs.	101½	North Missouri 1st.	95¼
M.& St.P 1st 8s, P.D.	115½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93¼
M.&S.P.2d,7 3-10 PD.	97⅞	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	98½
M.&S.P.1st7s,$GRD.	100¼	Ohio & Miss. 2d C	74½
M.&St.P.1st, La C.D.	102¼	Cen. Pac. Gold bs	107¼
M.&St.P.1st.I.&M.D.	93½	Western Pac. bs	99
M. & St. P. Cons. S.F.	88¼	Union Pac. 1st bs	105⅛
C. & N. W. S'g Fd.	106¾	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	100⅛
C. & N. W. Int. Bds.	105	Union Pac. S. F	91½
C. & N. W. Con.Bds.	103½	S. Pac. R. bds. of Mo.	67¾
C. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	95	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st.	92½
C. & N. W. 1st	104	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	118
C. & N. W. C. G. B.	93¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	109½
Peninsula 1st Con	100	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	102
Chic. & Mil. 1st	100	Cl. & P. 4th, S. F	103¾
C.,C. & I. 1st,7s,S.Fd.	111	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	49½
C.,C.& I. Con. M. B.	98	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	15
Mor. & Essex 1st	119	R., W.&Og. Con. 1st.	93
Mor. & Essex 2d	110	Alton & T. H. 1st	107
Mor. & Es. 1st C. G.	108½	Alton & T. H. 2d, pf.	91
Erie 1st, Extended.	115½	Alton & T. H. 2d, Inc.	73
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880	100½	Bel. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s.	91
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888	103½	E.& W. 1st, St.L.Div	60
Long Dock Bonds.	106½	Tol. & Wabash 2d	60
B., N. Y. & E.1st,'77.	91	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	40
B.,N.Y.&E.Lge.Bds.	90	Gt. West. 1st, 1888.	88
H. & St. J. 8s, Con.	75	Gt. West. 2d, 1893.	64
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d.	103½	W. U. bds.1900 Coup.	102½
Clev. & Tol. S'g Fd.	107½	W. U. bds. reg'd	102

And the following for City bank shares:

America	150	Imp. and Traders'	190
American Exchange	114	Market	113
Butchers' & Drov.	136	Mechanics'	137
Central National	101	Merchants'	118
Commerce	115	Nassau	103½
Corn Exchange	130	New-York	124
First National	200	Ninth National	80
Fourth National	93	North America	94
Fulton	150	Park	122
Gallatin National	128	Phenix	94
German American	78	State of New-York	40
Hanover	75	Union	148

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	....
City 6s, new	108¼	108⅜
United Companies of New-Jersey	137½	138
Pennsylvania Railroad	57⅛	57¼
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	47¾	47⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾	61⅞
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	20¾	....
Northern Central Railroad	36⅝	37
Lehigh Navigation	49¾	49⅞
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	104	....

The coupons of the town of Gainsville, due July 1, 1875, and Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad are annexed:

Fourth week March, 1875	$271,079 34
Fourth week March, 1876	198,349 44
Decrease	$69,419 78
March, 1875	$611,210 85
March, 1876	583,136 24
Decrease	$28,074 61

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for the fourth week in March:

Freight	$41,349 61
Passenger	19,234 39
Mail	2,551 57
Express	1,575 40
Total	$64,710 57
Corresponding period last year	77,744 38

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 7, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	25	Leather, sides	22,695
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Pitch, bbls	13
Cotton, bales	3,433	Resin, bbls	153
Cotton-s'dCake, bags	249	Oil-cake, pkgs	922
Cotton-s'd Oil, bbls	50	Pork, pkgs	78
Copper, bbls	45	Beef, pkgs	119
Dried Fruit, pkgs	35	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,219
Eggs, bbls	1,796	Grease, pkgs	108
Flour, bbls	12,965	Lard, pkgs	808
Wheat, bushels	44,000	Stearine, pkgs	73
Corn, bushels	4,900	Butter, pkgs	2,423
Oats, bushels	33,226	Cheese, pkgs	2,350
Malt, bushels	8,013	Tallow, pkgs	100
Barley, bushels	2,500	Dressed Hogs, No	8
Grass-seed, bags	596	Pea-nuts, bags	510
Beans, bbls	5	Rice, pkgs	391
Peas, bushels	9,395	Rice Chaff, bags	80
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Spelter, pcs	659
Corn-meal, bags	676	Skins, bales	8
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Tobacco, hhds	258
Hemp, bales	10	Tobacco, pkgs	1,628
Hides, bales	12	Whisky, bbls	1,033

BOOTS AND SHOES—The jobbing trade has been most satisfactory in this line, having been up to a fair average, on a generally steady basis as to values for seasonable styles. From the large wholesale houses the reports are of comparatively moderate movements within the previous range as to prices. Through the auction rooms liberal amounts of stock have been placed, but at irregular prices, in most instances below the expectations of sellers. A very limited trade has been reported in finishing goods, prices of which have been unsettled.

BRICKS—Some increase of activity is noted in this line, but the aggregate dealings fall considerably short of the anticipations of sellers, and values show weakness in most instances....Pale quoted at $3 25@$3 50; Jersey, $5@$5 75; Haverstraw, $6@$6 75; North River, $6 25@$7; Long Island, $5 50@$5 25; Croton Front, $9@$12; Philadelphia Facing, $23@$27; Baltimore, $37@$45 ℘ 1,000, and stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ℘ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—A limited movement has been noted in this line, the dealings having been mostly in small lots to meet urgent wants, with quotations nominally as before....Adamantine quoted at 12c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ℘ lb.

COAL—Trade has been generally very quiet, notably so in the wholesale line, but prices have been without further important changes....Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $14@$16; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10; Newcastle Gas, $5 50@$6; Scotch Gas, $6@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $6@$6 25; Cumberland, soft, $5 25@$5 50, and Anthracite at $5@$6 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Held strongly, but very quiet to-day.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in generally slack demand and quoted barely steady in price.

CORDAGE—Has been selling very moderately on the basis of late quotations, chiefly in job lots, to meet pressing wants of buyers.

COTTON—The movements for early delivery have been limited, yet prices have been quoted essentially unchanged....Ordinary quoted at 9 13-16c.; Low Middling at 12 9-16c.@13 1-16c.; Middling at 13⅜c.@13 9-16c. ℘ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,082 bales, (of which 394 bales were on last evening,) including 258 bales for export, 763 bales to spinners, and 61 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been less extensive and prices have been quoted lower....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,900 bales, (of which 4,100 bales were on last evening and 13,800 bales to-day,) with 2,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with April options closing at 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; May, 13⅜c.@13 17-32c.; June, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; July, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; August, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; September, 13¾c.@13 27-32c.; October, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; November, 13½c.@13 17-32c.; December, 13½c.@13 9-16c. ℘ lb., showing a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ lb., closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,433 bales, and at the shipping ports were 10,098 bales, against 13,255 bales same day last week; and for the whole week 55,938 bales, against 62,405 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,814,573 bales, against 3,233,221 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 41,520 bales; to the Continent, 20,967 bales; stock in New-York, 182,901 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 608,864 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Strict Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Good Ordinary	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
S.Good Ordinary	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Low Middling	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
S. Low Middling	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Middling	13⅜	13½	13 9-16	13 9-16
Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
S.Good Middling	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Middling Fair	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Fair	15½	15⅝	15¾	15¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 15-16	Low Middling	11 9-16
S. Good Ordinary	11 1-16	Middling	12 7-16

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—The recent movement in Drugs and Dyes has been quite moderate, while values have been generally quoted about steady....English Chemicals have been in fair request, in a jobbing way, and have been quoted steady on restricted offerings of the leading kinds....Essential Oils have been rather more sought after, and held with more firmness....Dyewoods have been attracting rather more attention, and have been quoted steady. Logwood in more request....San Domingo Logwood quoted at $26, currency; Jamaica do., $26; Mexican Fustic, $25@$27, gold; Lima Wood, $55@$60, currency; Camwood, $170, gold, ℘ ton.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in better demand and have been quoted firm in price in the leading instances.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been moderately sought after on the basis of $3@$3 10, currency, for No. 1, free.

FISH—The general trade has been on a moderate scale. Values have not varied materially....We quote: Dry Cod from $4 25@$5 75 ℘ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 25@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $20@$28 for No. 1, $15 50@$17 for No. 2, and $10 50@$12 for No. 3, ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herrings, $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings at 25c.@28c. for scaled, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ℘ box; Dutch Herrings at $1 10@$1 15 ℘ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A light trade has been reported in most kinds of State and Western Flour, prices of which have favored buyers, though no important changes can be noted. Export movement comparatively slow....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 50@$6, chiefly unsound Extras at $5@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3@$3 75, mainly at $3 25@$3 50; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 40@$4 50 for fair to good, and $4 70 for choice; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 25, mainly at $5@$5 15; good to fancy do., $5 25@$5 65, chiefly at $5 30@$5 45; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50; mainly at $5 75@$6 for the West Indies, and $5 10@$5 25 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 20; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25 for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,250 bbls. shipping stock, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour quiet within the previous range; sales of 870 bbls....Rye Flour firm; sales of 320 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 20 for good to very choice Superfine....Corn-meal in moderate request at unchanged figures; sales equal to 975 bbls., mostly Yellow Western.

FRUIT—Trade has been fairly active, and prices have been quoted rather stronger. Sales include 7,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 50, 1,500 half bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10½c.@10⅝c., 2,500 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 70 to $3, 450 bbls. Currants at 6½c.@6¾c., 400 casks Turkey Prunes at 6¼c.@6½.

GRAIN—A very dull market has been noted for all kinds of Wheat, the export inquiry having been light and the demand from millers unimportant. Spring quoted generally 1c. a bushel lower, and somewhat nominal. Winter held firmly, but not much sought after. Sales have been reported since our last of only 57,000 bushels, including good No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat, at $1 36, (with best No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store, Fall inspection, quoted at $1 28 asked, and $1 27 reported as bid, this grade having been offered sparingly;) fair No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, at $1 14; choice No. 3 Chicago at $1 14, afloat; mixed Milwaukee do., in store, (called choice No. 3,) reported at $1 16, but without confirmation; rejected Chicago Spring, afloat, at $1 11; extra White Michigan, (crop of 1874, about 1,500 bushels,) in store, at $1 65; and Amber Michigan at $1 45 ℘ bushel....Corn has been further advanced in price, on very light offerings for prompt delivery, with a moderate demand noted....Sales have been reported since our last of only 28,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 69¾c.@70c. (nominally) for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 70c. for ungraded Mixed Western; 70c. (nominally) for steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection; 69½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 68½c.@70c. for Yellow Western, in store and afloat; 68½c.@70c. for Yellow Southern; 70c. (reported) for old Mixed Western, in store, for export; 68½c. for fair White Jersey; 70c. for Yellow Pennsylvania; 70c. for Yellow Jersey, and 67c.@68½c. for fair White Western, in store and afloat....And for forward delivery trade has been slow, with prices quoted somewhat irregular....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April option, quoted at the close at 66c. bid, and 66½c. asked; do., May, seller's option, 65¼c. asked, and 64½c. bid; steamer Mixed Western, New-York inspection, May option, 63½c. asked, and 62½c. bid....Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels New-York Mixed Western, seller April, at 66¼c., and 4,000 bushels New-York, "no grade," to arrive next week, at 63c. ℘ bushel....Rye and Peas as last quoted; a lot of 500 bags State Rye sold at 86c. from track....Barley dull and unsettled; sales, 3,000 bushels California (brewers') of recent arrival at 74c. ℘ bushel....Of Barley-malt a car-load of Western sold at $1 12½ ℘ bushel, short time....Medium Beans wanted for export, and quoted within the range of 90c.@$1 10 for poor to strictly prime; shipments to Europe were recently made to the extent of some 2,000 bbls....Of Buckwheat a car-load of State sold at 62c. on track....A livelier business has been transacted in Oats at firmer prices. The local trade inquiry has been quite active. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels at 48c.@48¼c. for New-York No. 1; 46c.@46½c. for New-York No. 2, chiefly at 46¼c., afloat; 43c. for New-York rejected; 48c. for good Mixed Western, afloat, (5,000 bushels;) 44½c.@51c. for very poor to prime White Western; 44c.@47½c. for poor to about good Mixed do., car lots; 49c.@51½c. for fair to prime White State, mainly at 49c.@50c., delivered; 46c.@49c. for fair to choice Mixed State; 50c.@60c. for very choice to fancy White State, (for seed purposes,) and 45c. for White Pennsylvania, (stained.)....Feed has been moderately sought after, within the range of from $16 50@22 as extremes, the latter for choice Rye Feed ℘ ton....Bale Hay has been in good request for shipment at a shade stronger prices. The receipts of shipping Hay have been moderate for the season. Qualities suited to the local trade have been held with confidence, though not active....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 75c.@85c., cash and time, and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lb. Clover, 60c.@70c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Receipts of Bale Hay included 3,500 bales by the river barges....Sales of shipping Hay embraced 400 bales for Charleston, and 75 bales for North Carolina....Rye Straw has been in rather slack demand within the range of 75c.@$1 15. Oat, 60c.@70c. ℘ 100 lb....Seeds generally as last quoted....Of Calcutta Linseed a further sale noted of 6,000 bags at $1 82½, gold, ex ship.

HARDWARE—The market for most kinds of stock has been very quiet, and prices have been without important alteration. The order business has been mostly in styles of goods wanted for prompt use.

HIDES—A slow movement has been reported in this line, with prices quoted weak throughout, though holders of really desirable qualities have been unwilling to make further important concessions. Sales reported of 1,200 dry-salted Mexican, 2,350 dry Texas, 2,000 Montevideo, 800 Dry Matamoras, 1,800 Attakapas, and 500 City Slaughter, on private terms.

HOPS—A livelier movement has been reported in this line for shipment and brewing purposes, at firmer prices. We quote: New-York State, 13c.@18c.; Eastern, 11c.@16c.; Wisconsins, 11c.@16c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; Californians, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb....The receipts for the week were 564 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells 74,164 bales, against 40,799 bales same period 1874-5; export clearances for the week, 1,117 bales; since Sept. 1, 1875, 36,864 bales, against 15,683 bales same period 1874-5.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The inquiry for Laths has been fairly active on the basis of $1 50 for Eastern, afloat, ℘ 1,000; sales, 700,000....Lime has been selling quite moderately since our last, at unaltered figures....We quote: Common Rockland at 90c. and Lump at $1 25; North River product, 80c.@$1 25; Portland Cement, $3 50@$4 25, in large and small lots, the latter an extreme; Rosendale $1 10@$1 20, as the opening figures, ℘ bbl....The Lumber trade has been generally quiet, notably so in the wholesale line, though there has been some indication of improvement in the jobbing business. Eastern Spruce and Yellow and White Pine have been more sought after....Eastern Spruce quoted at $12 50@$15 for cargoes, and $15@$17 for ordered schedules, with sales of 450,000 feet at $12 50@$14 50; Southern Yellow Pine, $17@$26 here, and $14@$16 at coastwise shipping ports; White Pine Boards, $15@$21; Clear Pine, $42 50@$55....Dressed Flooring, from yard, $22@$40; Chestnut Plank and Boards, $45@$60; Oak at $38@$40; Black Walnut, $50@$80; White-wood, $38@$40; Cherry-wood Boards and Planks, $55@$62 50; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—Trade has been on a restricted scale, for manufacturing purposes, as well as for export, although, in prices, the advantage has been decidedly in favor of purchasers, as has been the case almost continuously thus far in the current year. Sole has been abundant and depressed. Hemlock tannages have been offered with more urgency. A moderate inquiry has been noted for Upper Leather at drooping rates. Morocco has been held with some show of confidence, but the dealings have not been important. Harness Leather in slack demand and weak in price....The week's receipts have been 50,592 sides, and 1,419 bales do.; exports, 16,400 sides, including 12,400 sides to England, and 4,000 sides to the Continent....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 21½c.@22c. for Buenos Ayres, 21c.@22c. for California, and 21c.@22c. for Orinoco, &c.; Medium, 23c.@24½c. for Buenos Ayres, 22c.@24c. for Orinoco, and 23c.@24c. for California; Heavy, 23c.@25c. for Buenos Ayres, 22c.@25c. for Orinoco, and 23c.@24c. for California; good damaged stock, 20c.@22c.; poor do., 16c.@18c. ℘ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 33c.@34c.; Middle Backs, 33c.@37c.; Light Crop, 30c.@32c.; Middle Crop, 32c.@33c.; Heavy Crop, 32c.@33c....Texas thus: Light, 30c.@31c.; Middle and Over Crop, 31c.@32c.; Bellies, 16c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 26c.@27c.; Rough Oak, 26c.@29c. ℘ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted stronger in price on a moderately active demand; sales, 250,000 lb. at 22½c.@23c. And rumored, 2,000 tons Lake, contracted for by the French Government, deliverable during the remainder of the year, on private terms....A light business has been reported in the line of Copper products and prices have been quoted about steady, with new Sheathing quoted at 31c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 35c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 32c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 21c. ℘ lb....Scotch Pig Iron has been selling slowly, the extreme rates asked operating to some extent against free dealings. Sales, 200 tons Glengarnock and 100 tons Eglinton on private terms....American Pig has been offered freely, and quoted weak in price, on a moderate general movement. Sales reported of 1,200 tons Nos. 1 and 2 at $22 and $20, and 200 tons No. 2 at $20@$21; also, 2,000 tons for future delivery on private terms....Wrought Scrap has been in comparatively limited stock, and held with a fair show of confidence, though not active....Iron Rails have been quite moderately sought after on the basis of late figures. Old Rails held above the views of purchasers. Market otherwise quiet....We quote: Eglinton Pig at $28 50@$29; Glengarnock, $30@$31; Coltness, $32@$32 50; Gartsherrie, $32; No. 1 American Pig, $22@$23; No. 2 do., $20@$21; Forge, $17@$20, the latter for extra brands; American Iron Rails, $42 50@$45, currency, at works; Old Rails, $22 50@$25; American Steel Rails, nominal in the local market; Wrought Scrap quoted at $31@$32 ℘ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted sizes, $100, gold; do., ordinary sizes, from store, $130; Refined Bar, $52 50@$60; Russia Sheet Iron, 11⅞c.@12c., gold....Lead has been in limited demand at about previous quotations....We quote foreign Pig at $6 87½; American Pig, $6 40@$6 45, gold; sales, 60 tons domestic at $6 40, gold; Bar at 9c.; Sheet, 10c., and Pipe, 9½c....Spelter has been in light request at $7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7 87½@$8 for domestic....American Steel has been generally inactive, with prices ranging from 9c.@16c., currency; English do., 6½c.@16c., gold, ℘ lb., on very liberal offerings of most kinds....Regulus Antimony has been held firmly, but has been without notable activity; quoted at 16¼c.@16½c., gold....Shot has been selling quite moderately, in a jobbing way, with Drop quoted at 10c. and Buck at 16c. ℘ lb....Tin has been inactive at about former figures, with sales reported of 200 slabs Straits and 250 bxs. Coke on private terms....We quote Straits at 16½c.@17c.; English, 16¾c.; Refined do. at 17c.@17¼c., and Banca at 21½c., gold....And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $7@$7 37½c.; I. C. Coke, $6 12½@$6 37½; Charcoal Terne, $6 50@$6 75; Coke Terne, $5 87½@$6 12½, gold, ℘ box....Zinc has been lightly dealt in at 8⅝c.@8⅞c., gold, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—A fair demand has been noted for really desirable invoices of new crop foreign, chiefly for refining purposes, at steady rates, with Cuba Muscovado quoted on the basis of 33c. for 50 test. Sales reported of 391 hhds. and 57 tcs. Cardenas at 33c.; 86 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 32c., flat....Jobbing trade more satisfactory at previous rates; sales included 100 hhds. Mayaguez at 53c....Of New-Orleans, 140 bbls. reported sold at 45c.@60c....Syrups essentially as last quoted.

NAILS—Have been attracting more attention in a jobbing way, on the basis of $2 75@$2 90 for common Fence and Sheathing, large and small lots.

NAVAL STORES—Resin very firm to-day on the basis of $1 80@$1 90 for Strained to good Strained ℘ 280 lb., but quiet....Sales, 200 bbls. at $4@$5 ℘ 280 lb....Tar inactive at $2@$2 25 ℘ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine dull, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 40c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been in some demand on the basis of late quotations. Linseed, Lard, Olive, and Palm Oils moderately sought after at essentially unchanged figures. Most other kinds very quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet and heavy; quoted for early delivery barely steady at 8⅝c., in bulk, and 11½c., in shipping order....Refined has been in limited demand, and quoted at the close for early delivery at 14⅞c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@20½c....Naphtha, 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 14¼c.@14⅝c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 14½c.@14⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quoted lower and dull for early delivery....Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23....And for forward delivery Western Mess has been moderately active at reduced prices, with April option quoted at $22 90; May, $22 90@$22 95; June, $23 10@$23 25; July, $23 25@$23 30, and August, at $23 45@$23 50. Sales reported of 1,250 bbls., May option, at $22 90@$22 95; 500 bbls., June, at $23 10@$23 15; 2,000 bbls., July, at $23 25@$23 30, and 1,000 bbls., August, at $23 45@$23 50....Of Prime Mess small lots of Western sold at $21@$21 50....Of Extra Prime, small lots, 200 bbls., sold at $18 50@$18 75....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand; City quoted at 10½c.@10¾c....Western Hogs nominal....Cut-meats in more request at firmer rates. Sales reported of 35,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 13c.@13½c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....And for Western delivery, 1,250 bxs. English Cut Hams, part at 13¼c.@13½c....Bacon rather more active at former figures; sales 50 bxs. City Long Clear, for the West Indies, at 13¼c., and 200 bxs. Western Short Clear at 13 1-16c. And for Western delivery, 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear and Short Rib, part at 12c....Western Steam Lard quoted lower, with more doing for early delivery....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 150 tcs. prime, to refiners, at $14@$14 05, closing at $14 05; 250 tcs. choice do., to shippers, at $14 12½, closing at $14 10; 200 tcs. choice to fancy, in lots, at $14 12½@$14 25, and 1,000 tcs., to arrive, named brand, at $14 15....Western Kettle quoted at $14 15@$14 25....And for forward delivery, business has been fairly active, but at reduced prices....Western Steam, April option, quoted at the close, $14@$14 02½; May, $14 07½; June, $14 20@$14 22½; July, $14 35, and August, $14 45; and seller the remainder of the year at $12 50@$13....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 5,500 tcs., May option, at $14 05@$14 10; 4,750 tcs., June, at $14 20@$14 25, and 250 tcs., July, at $14 35....City Steam and Kettle Lard in light demand; quoted at $13 87½....No. 1 City quoted at $13....Refined Lard dull; quoted for the Continent at $14 12½; South America, $14 62½, and the West Indies at $13 62½....No sales reported....Of Beef, 100 bbls., and of Beef Hams 40 bbls., sold within the previous range....The demand for the finer qualities of Butter was fair, but has scarcely kept pace with the supply, owing partly to the increasing offerings of new product, and prices have been quoted weak. Poorer grades quiet and irregular....We quote new State, about fair to strictly choice, at 33c.@43c., and new Western at 34c.@41c....And old Butter at from 23c.@38c. for ordinary to choice State; 35c.@43c. for choice to fancy do., (selections;) 17c.@33c. for poor to choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy, in small lots. And Rolls at from 22c.@34c. for very poor to strictly choice....The dealings in Cheese show a moderate degree of activity, with values quoted steady for the best makes and rather weak on less desirable qualities. The depression in ocean steam freights served to stimulate the export movement....We quote on the basis of from 10c.@13¾c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 8c.@13c. for fair to fancy Ohio do....Fresh Eggs have been in good request at from 16c.@18½c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 16½c.@17½c....Tallow quoted easier in price, with sales reported of 105,000 lb. good to choice, in lots, at 8⅝c.@8⅞c., at 9c. ℘ lb....Stearine dull and heavy, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 15¼c., and choice City, in hhds., at 15½c.

SALT—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for supplies since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from 80c.@85c.; Liverpool fine at $1 50@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very dull at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold.

SOAP—Trade has been on a restricted scale, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., gold; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—In the jobbing line trade has been comparatively fair, with Mace quoted steady at $1@$1 08; No. 1 Nutmegs, 92½c.@$1, as to size; Cassia, 20c.@22c.; Cloves, 40c.; East India Pepper, 13¾c.@14c.; White Pepper, 22½c.@23c.; Pimento, 13¼c.@13½c.; Ginger, 8c.@10½c., gold, ℘ lb.

STARCH—Has been moderately inquired for, chiefly in a jobbing way, with Potato quoted at 4½c.@4¾c.; Western Corn quoted at 4c.@5c. ℘ lb.

SUMAC—Has been quoted firm, but has been rather quiet, with Sicily quoted at from $72 50@$130 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $85@$95 ℘ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm on a fair demand for Refining goods....We quote on the basis of 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good Refining. Sales, 2,156 hhds. and 1,113 bxs., including 750 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c., 1,306 hhds. do. at 7¼c.@7⅝c., 100 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅜c., 500 bxs. do. at 8 11-16c., 200 bxs. do. at 8½c., and 313 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7c.@7¼c. ℘ lb....Refined as last quoted.

TEAS—Rather more active; quotations unchanged....Sales, 3,500 half-chests Oolong and 1,500 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—The demand has been moderate for the leading kinds, prices of which have been without important change. Sales include 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 5c.@15c.; 100 cases Seedling, sundry lots, 7c.@25c.; 54 cases 1873 crop, New-England, at 21c.; 136 cases 1874 crop, do., 7c.@9c.; 52 cases 1874-5 crop, Ohio, on private terms; 400 cases 1875 crop, Pennsylvania, on private terms; 400 bales Havana, 88c.@$1 15, and 85 bales Yara on private terms....Manufactured unchanged.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 150 bbls., at $1 12½ ℘ gallon, showing more firmness.

WOOL—With a report of continued dullness and depression, and urgency on the part of holders to market old stocks of most kinds, we have little to add in this connection. Manufacturers are buying supplies with remarkable hesitancy, and exclusively to provide for pressing wants....Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 30,000 lb. domestic Fleece, in lots, part X and XX, at 45c.@46c.; 10,000 lb. medium, unwashed Wisconsin, 10,000 lb. washed do., 50 bales Combing, 10,000 lb. Colorado, 25 bales Oregon, and 300 bales Donskoi on private terms; 23,000 lb. scoured, part at 40c.@57½c., the inside price for coarse; 207 bales domestic pulled, part Extra, at 33⅓c.@34c.; 31,000 lb. Texas at 18c.@27c.; 57,000 lb. California Fall, part at 14c.@17c.; 20,000 lb. California Spring at 27½c.; 10 bales Australian at 46c.; 2,000 lb. Mexican at 20c.; 3,000 lb. East India at 25c., and 6,000 lb. Smyrna at 14c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—A very dull market has been noted in the line of berth freights. The demand for accommodation has been quite limited from all exporting interests. Rates have been quoted nominally unchanged. And in the chartering line trade has been slow, with rates quoted weak in nearly all instances....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 500 bales Cotton (as it runs) at ¼d. ℘ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain (of recent engagement) on private terms, quoted nominal, to-day, at 4d. as the best bid, ℘ standard bushel; 100 hhds. Syrup at 25s. (for forward shipment;) 100 hhds. Tallow on private terms, quoted at 22s. 6d.@25s.; 115 tons Leather, in lots, at 45s.@50s., closing at 45s.; 20 bales Horse-hair at 45s.; 1,200 boxes Cheese at 30s. ℘ ton....For London, by sail, 50 tons light Measurement Goods at 15s....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 390 tons, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. 9d. ℘ quarter, an extreme rate, (with Grain tonnage quoted here nominally at 6s. asked and 5s. 6d. bid.)....For the Continent direct, a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 6s. a quarter....For Havre, a British bark, 812 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo, at current rates....For Antwerp, by sail, equal to about 200 tons Provisions, reported at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard at 36s. 3d., and 50 tons Measurement Goods (of through freight,) on private terms....For Odessa, an Austrian bark, 430 tons, hence, with about 13,000 cases Petroleum at 32½c. ℘ case....For St. John, N. F., a British schooner, 172 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 40c. ℘ bbl....For Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. F., the American steamer George Washington, 989 tons, has completed loading general cargo on the basis of 30c. to the former and 60c. to the latter port ℘ (dry) bbl.; to be followed, on the 17th inst., by the American steamer George Cromwell, and every ten days thereafter by a steam-ship in the same line....For Bahia, an American schooner, 217 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 12½ ℘ bbl., and 5 ℘ cent. primage....For Savannah, a schooner, 285 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For ports north of Hatteras a moderate business was reported from the Cuban ports at rather easier rates, including from Havana, at $3 50 for Sugar, and $2 62½ for Molasses; from Sagua, at $4 50 for Sugar; from Cienfuegos, at $4 37½@$4 75 for Sugar, and $3@$3 25 for Molasses; from Matanzas, at $4 25@$4 50 for Sugar, and $2 75 for Molasses; and from Caibarien, at $4 25@$4 50 for Sugar....For New-York, two barks, 900 and 590 tons, with Cotton from Galveston, at $1 25@$1 30 ℘ bale....Coastwise ice trade fair; Coal trade moderate; Lumber trade slow; quotations weak and irregular.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 7, 1876.

Trade in horned Cattle opened very slow on this forenoon at fully ¼c. ℘ lb. less than on Wednesday last. The herds on hand ranged from poor to coarse; only a few head of fair quality Beeves were received. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 8½c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weights 5½ to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9c.@11¼c. ℘ lb., weights 6 to 8½ cwt. From 55 to 57 lb. was allowed net. Milch Cows sold at $45@$65 ℘ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals sold at 9c. ℘ lb.; coarse quality meal-fed Calves at 7c.@8½c. ℘ lb. Sheep slow of sale at 6¼c.@9c. ℘ lb. Lambs not quoted. There were no live Hogs on sale. Trade in City dressed weak and slow at 10⅝c. ℘ lb. for heavy Hogs. Light Pigs, 10⅞c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 17 cars of horned Cattle; sales as follows: 64 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 81 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c.@9½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 64 coarse Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 55 Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. H. Livingstone sold for self 70 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for M. Bodt 56 common Indiana Steers at 9¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 231 poor Illinois Steers at 9c.@9¼c. ℘ lb., weights 5¾ to 6½ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 60 Cherokee Steers at 9c. ℘ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 83 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 38 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 59 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Rankin & Thompson 36 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong; for Thompson & Co. 48 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for selves 78 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 9½c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weights 7 to 8 cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris & Waixels 17 Illinois Bulls at 4½c. ℘ lb., gross weight 1,600 lb. ℘ head. S. Rosenthal sold for self 15 poor Illinois Steers at 8½c. ℘ lb., weight 5½ cwt., strong; 16 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. B. Knowlton sold 3 Milch Cows for $145, Calves included; 1 State Calf, weight 110 lb., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 2 State Calves, weight 260 lb., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 2 State Calves, weight 274 lb., at 8½c. ℘ lb.; 7 State Veals, weight 1,075 lb., at 9c. ℘ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 164 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,020 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 23 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,920 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 111 State Sheep, weight 9,000 lb., at 6⅝c. ℘ lb.; 78 State Sheep, weight 7,000 lb., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 97 State Sheep, weight 10,870 lb., at 8⅝c. ℘ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—W. E. Dudley sold for J. Farthing 16 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℘ lb., with $1 off ℘ head, weight 7 cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼c.; 18 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c., scant, ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 31 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Sadler & Co. 16 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 coarse Missouri Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 36 fair Missouri Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 8½ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold on commission 15 Illinois Bulls at 4½c. ℘ lb.; gross weight 1,464 lb. ℘ head; 3 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 6 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 56 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,550 lb., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 147 Missouri Sheep, weight 13,710 lb., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 129 Ohio Sheep, weight 10,130 lb., at 9c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,310 head of horned Cattle, 13 Cows, 603 Veals and Calves, 2,363 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 1,832 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,867 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 616 head of horned Cattle, 2,052 Sheep and Lambs, 2,344 Hogs.

BUFFALO, April 7.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,258 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,319 head, or 605 cars, (450 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 519 cars same time last week; (difference in receipts for the week thus far, 86 cars more;) 527 cars same week last year. No market to-day; no sales since last report; fresh arrivals through consignments; 75 cars in yards held for shipment to-morrow. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,000 head, against 11,000 head same time last week, 8,200 head same week last year. No market to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through; yards bare of stock. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,000 head, against 13,800 head same time last week, 8,800 head same week last year. Market dull, slow; sales of only 3 cars Yorkers at $8 20@$8 35; 1 car of heavy Hogs, averaging 240 lb., at $8 75; about 4 cars of common thin stock in mixed lots unsold. Cows—Receipts for the week, 15 cars of new milkers and springers, quality generally good; demand fair; sales readily made at (quoted) $30@$45 ℘ head; a few extra at $48@$55; a few common at $25@$30. Calves—Receipts for the week, 150 head, all common young Calves; demand fair; sales at from $3@$5 for three to five weeks old; only about 10 head of good Veals on the market, which found ready sale at from $8@$10 ℘ head.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Cattle—Market dull, slow, and easier, but not quotably lower; one sale of extra was made at $6; the sales range from $3 75 to $6, chiefly at $4 25@$5; good Steers, $4 40@$4 90; choice, $5@$5 30; shipments, 1,900 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500 head; market dull, weak, and lower, especially for light; choice Bacon, $8@$8 15; packing, $8@$8 25; shipping, $8 25@$8 40; Philadelphias, $8 75@$9; shipments, 4,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market active and firm; common to choice Sheep, $4 87½@$7 50, chiefly at $5 75@$6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat—Market buoyant but unsettled; opened strong and higher, closed at inside prices; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 99½c. asked, spot; $1 04⅛, May; $1 05⅛, June; No. 3 Chicago spring, 89½c.@90c.; rejected, 78½c. Corn—Market buoyant but unsettled; closed with continued downward tendency; No. 2 at 46½c., spot; 46c.@46⅛c., April; 48⅜c., May; 47⅞c., June; new high Mixed, 45½c. Oats dull and heavy; holders, in order to sell, seem unwilling to make concessions; No. 2 at 32c. bid, spot; 32c., April; 33⅞c., May; 33⅝c., June. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley dull, weak, and lower; 57c., spot; 58c., May. Pork unsettled but generally lower; $22 10@$22 25, spot; $22, April; $22 25, May; $22 50, June. Lard dull and a shade lower; $13 50@$13 55, spot; $13 62½@$13 65, May; $13 82½, June. Bulk Meats dull and a shade lower; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Whisky in good demand and a shade higher at $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels; Barley, 5,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,500 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the Board: Wheat firm at ⅛c. higher. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats nominal. Pork weak and lower at $22 15, cash; $22 17½@$22 20, May. Lard dull at $13 45 bid, cash; $13 57½, May.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 7.—Sugar quiet, common, 6¾c.; fair, 7c.@7½c.; prime to choice, 7¾c.@8¼c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet; common to prime Louisiana, 3¾c.@7½c. Coffee in fair demand; ordinary to prime, 15¾c.@18½c. Bran quiet at 70c. Flour dull; Superfine, $3 75@$4; double Extra, $4 25@$4 50; treble do., $4 62½@$6; choice and family, $6 25@$7 50. Corn-meal firmer; held at $2 55. Corn easy at 57c.@60c. Hay dull; prime, $16@$18. Pork dull and lower at $23 50@$24. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 7⅞c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Sugar-cured Hams dull at 14½c. Lard quiet; Tierce, refined, 14½c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky steady; Rectified, $1 09@$1 11. Exchange—New-York, Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 50½ for the bank. Gold, 113¼.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat steady, with a fair demand, at $1 15@$1 28. Corn steady at 50c.@51c. Oats quiet but steady at 35c.@43c. Rye steady at 73c.@75c. Barley steady; unchanged. Pork dull; $22 50, bid. Lard easier; Steam, 13⅝c.; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c., cash; 12⅜c.@12½c., buyer June; Clear Sides nominally 12⅛c.@12¼c. Long-cut Hams, 13½c., boxed. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c. Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13c. and 13c.@13¼c. Live Hogs steady and firm; common to good Light, $7 25@$8 25; fair to medium Heavy, $8 30@$8 50; receipts, 620 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Whisky firm; fair demand at $1 06. Butter dull; unchanged. Freights unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 49¾, cash; $1 48½ bid, April. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 45¼c.@45½c., cash; 45⅜c., April; 45¼c.@45⅜c., May. Oats dull; No. 2 at 34c.; Rejected, 32c. Rye firm, scarce, and wanted; 65c., cash; 65¼c. bid at close. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky nominally unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats dull and unchanged. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅛c. Live Hogs steady, with a fair demand; light shipping, $7 30@$7 60; Yorkers, $7 65@$8 10; packing, $7 70@$8 25. Cattle quiet and weak; good demand for shipping grades; good to choice Native Steers, $4 75@$5 12½; medium to fair, $4 12½@$4 37½; Pony Steers, $4@$4 40; fair to choice Native Cows, $3 50@$4 25; Native Stockers, $2 75@$4 25; Feeders, $4 25@$4 50. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 head Hogs, 600 head Cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Wool dull; prices easier; supply fair; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 45c.@48c.; X, 45c.@46c.; medium, 49c.@50c.; coarse, 43c.@45c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 37½c.40c.; medium, 48c.@49c.; coarse, 43c.@44c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@62c.; do., unwashed, 42½c.@43c.; Canada Combing, 62c.; fine, unwashed, 28c.@29c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 33c.@35c.; tub washed, 45c.@50c.; Colorado, washed, 27c.@30c.; do., unwashed, 19c.@21c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 35c.@39c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 33c.@38c.; Texas fine and medium, 19c.@21c.; Texas coarse, 18c.@20c.; California fine and medium, 22c.@25c.; California coarse, 14c.@20c.

BUFFALO, April 7.—Receipts—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 7,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 7,500 bushels. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and nominal; sales of 4,000 bushels Western Spring on private terms. Corn quiet and scarce; sales of 7 cars new at 60c., on track. Oats quiet; sales of 2 cars Western on private terms. Rye inactive. Barley quiet; sales of 1,500 bushels Canada at 90c.@95c. Malt quiet and steady. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $23 25 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines nominally $1 11 for City made.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 14; Hard do., $1 22½; No. 2 do., $1 03; May, $1 07; June, $1 07¾; No. 3 do., 93¼c. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2, fresh, 48c.; New, 47c.@50c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, cash, 32½c.@32¾c. Barley firm and higher; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 87c.; April, 85c.; No. 3 do., 55c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions inactive and nearly nominal. Mess Pork, July, $22 70. Receipts—3,400 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,700 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, April 7.—Flour quiet. Wheat weak; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 25¼; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28½; No. 2 do., $1 15½; Amber Michigan, $1 26; May, $1 27¾; June, $1 29½ bid; No. 2 do., $1 08; No. 2 Red Amber held at $1 29, $1 28 offered; Rejected Red, 87½c. Corn firm; fair demand; High Mixed, spot and April, 42½c.; May, 52c.; June, 52½c.; Low do., 52½c.; May, 51½c.; do. Kansas, spot, 52½c.; no grade, 52½c.; Damaged, 50½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 35½c.; July, 37c.; Michigan, 35½c. Clover-seed, $9 25. Receipts—9,000 bushels Wheat; 32,000 bushels Corn; 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—300 bbls. Flour; 8,000 bushels Wheat; 33,000 bushels Corn; 700 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive at $1 15@$1 30. Corn easier at 45c.@46c. Oats firm, tending upward at 39c.@42c. Rye inactive at 73c.@75c. Provisions quiet, but firm; little doing; prices nominal; Pork, $23 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $13 10; Clear Sides, $13 37½. Sugar-cured Hams, 14¼c.@15c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky firm at $1 06. Bagging firm and unchanged.

OSWEGO, April 7.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 37; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55, on round lots. Corn unchanged; sales of 2,000 bushels, new, at 65c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 93c.; No. 1 do., $1 02. Corn-meal, $26 for bolted; $25 for unbolted, ℘ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $17; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $20@$21 ℘ ton. Lake Receipts—Barley, 10,700 bushels.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, April 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 1,341 bales; exports, to France, 1,324 bales; coastwise, 640 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 43,714 bales; Weekly—Net receipts, 3,860 bales; gross, 3,864 bales; exports, to France, 132 bales; Continent, 2,920 bales; coastwise, 2,218 bales; sales, 3,450 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 7.—Cotton—Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 4,713 bales; gross, 5,312 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,057 bales; coastwise, 120 bales; sales, 6,500 bales; stock, 249,907 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 24,369 bales; gross, 26,856 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 23,892 bales; to France, 4,476 bales; to the Continent, 9,476; coastwise, 5,188 bales; sales, 1,800 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 7.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 567 bales; gross, 595 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,265 bales; coastwise, 820 bales; sales, 121 bales; stock, 25,680 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,580 bales; gross, 3,608 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,256 bales; to the Continent, 1,265 bales; coastwise, 1,968 bales; sales, 664 bales.

GALVESTON, April 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 704 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,217 bales; coastwise, 1,724 bales; sales, 1,148 bales; stock, 35,062 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,673 bales; gross, 4,724 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,217 bales; Continent, 1,448 bales; coastwise, 4,782 bales; sales, 3,202 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 385 bales; exports, to the Continent, 100 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 19,754 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,460 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,950 bales; to France, 1,128; to the Continent, 1,300 bales; coastwise, 2,330 bales; sales, 2,550 bales.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12½c.; receipts, 577 bales; shipments, 391 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 1876, 47,503 bales; 1875, 37,801 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 5,563 bales; shipments, 11,530 bales; sales, 7,500 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 7—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, 106½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £41,000.

PARIS, April 7—4:30 P. M.—Exchange on London, 25f. 24c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 11-16d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 22,000 bales, of which 17,900 bales are American. Weekly Cotton Market—Sales of the week, 36,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken for export and 2,000 bales on speculation; stock on hand, 853,000 bales, of which 504,000 bales are American; receipts of the week, 147,000 bales, of which 109,000 bales were American; actual export, 7,000 bales; amount of Cotton at sea, 449,000 bales, of which 320,000 bales are American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 8,000 bales; American sales of the week, 22,000 bales. Futures weak; sellers offering at 1-32d. decline. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6⅜d.; also sales of the same at 6 15-32d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 19-32d.; also sales of the same at 6 9-16d.; also sales of the same at 6 17-32d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, at 6 19-32d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 30,000 quarters, of which 18,000 quarters were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 7-16d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6½d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped April and May, (per sail,) at 6 11-16d. Provisions—Lard, 61s. ℘ cwt. for American. Bacon, 53s. 9d. ℘ cwt. for Clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 9s. 9d.@10s. ℘ cental for average California White, and 10s.@10s. 6d. for Club do. Provisions—Pork—Eastern Prime Mess dull at 94s. Bacon—Long Clear steady at 54s. Beef—India Mess steady at 120s.; do. Prime Mess dull at 89s. Produce—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 25s.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 2,000 bales were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 5-16d.

4:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending down. Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 13-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures weak.

LONDON, April 7—2 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 24s. 3d.

5 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 45s. 6d.@46s.

ANTWERP, April 7.—Petroleum, 31⅛f. for fine Pale American.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—LA MOTT THOMSON vs. LAURA S. TAYLOR (as executrix of last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased.)—Notice is hereby given that by a judgment and decree of the Supreme Court, made in this action February 22, 1876, and entered in Oneida County, the undersigned was appointed Referee to take proof of the debts and claims of all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of New-York, deceased, who desire to come in under said decree, and are willing to contribute their proportion of the expenses of said action. That all such debts and claims must be presented and proved on or before April 8, 1876, or be excluded from the benefit of said decree. That the undersigned will attend to take such proof of such debts on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and such other days as any creditor shall request, at the office of H. W. Bentley, Esq., the Receiver herein, in the Hackett Block, in the city of Utica, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Dated Utica, February 23, 1876.

GEO. W. SMITH, Referee.

Notice is hereby given that by the judgment of the Supreme Court, in this action made February 22, 1876, the undersigned has been continued Receiver in the above entitled action, and all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who desire to avail themselves of the benefit of said judgment are requested to present and prove their claims before the Referee appointed in and by such judgment, on or before April 8, 1876, in accordance with his notice above.

Dated February 23, 1876.

HENRY W. BENTLEY, Receiver.

ADAMS & SWAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICE.—INFORMATION DESIRED concerning a notice published in August or September of year 1853, requesting the wife or children of KILLIAN SNYDER, (some time resident of Philadelphia, Scranton, and Erie,) to call at certain number in Broadway, New-York, if memory serves. Parties having knowledge of the above notice, or of said Killian Snyder, if living, or particulars of his death, or of any paper, deed, will, or other document, or any estate, real or personal, left by said Killian Snyder, will be liberally dealt with by communicating with the daughter of said Killian Snyder, Mrs. H. S. BUCHANAN, No. 223 West 15th st., New-York.

☞ Newark, N. J., and Pennsylvania newspapers please copy.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. PORTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George S. Porter, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said title, and that the 22d day of April, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of March, 1876.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap1-1aw3w*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES S. STURGES, PETER D. STURGES, and THOMAS T. STURGES, Jr., bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of James S. Sturges, Peter D. Sturges, and Thomas T. Sturges, Jr., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OTTO AHLBORN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Otto Ahlborn, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 19th day of April A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BARTHOLF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Abraham Bartholf, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of April, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS VAN DYKE and WILLIAM W. DOWNS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. DRAKE and JOSEPH L. COLBY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss:—At the City of New-York the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1876.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of James H. Drake and Joseph L. Colby, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.

JOHN P. ROBERTS, Assignee.
CARTER & EATON, No. 346 Broadway, Attorneys for Assignee.
ap8-1aw3w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. NICHOLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of James R. Nichols, of Elizabeth, Union County, State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New York City, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1876.

SARGENT V. BAGLEY, Assignee,
mh25-1aw3w* No. 8 Wall st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EVINGTON E. SNOW, JACOB B. HOPPER, and ROBERT T. SANDERSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stanton S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, No. 663 Broad street, for the purpose mentioned in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC J. OLIVER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Isaac J. Oliver, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876.

ap8-1aw3w* CHAS. S. CARTER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY LOVERIDGE and LEWIS M. BROWN, bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.

ap1-1aw3w* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (Harper & Bros., publishers,) No. 331 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1875.

JOHN W. HARPER,
JOSEPH A. HARPER,
Executors.
P. W. OSTRANDER, Proctor for Executors, No. 25 Pine st., N. Y.
n27-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COATES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 3 Mercer street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of March, 1876.

ALBON MAN,
WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN,
mh18-1aw6mS Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. WALTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. H. Nichols & Co., No. 1 Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the second day of March, 1876.

J. T. MURPHY, } Executors.
GEO. H. NICHOLS, }
GEO. C. GENET, Proctor. mh4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER CHARLICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sterling & Walden, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1876.

JANE M. CHARLICK, Executrix.
GEORGE W. QUINTARD, } Executors.
AARON J. VANDERPOEL, }
ja22-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MYRON J. FRISBIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 24 West 15th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1876.

JOANNA E. FRISBIE, Executrix.
HENRY HAYES, Executor.
ja29-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 57 Lewis st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of August next. Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1876.

PHILIP MICHEL, }
JOHN F. MILLER, } Executors.
FELIX BROWN, }
f19-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER CAULDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Deane & Chamberlain, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the twenty-eighth day of January, 1876.

WILLIAM A. CAULDWELL, Executor.
NATHAN BISHOP, Executor.
ja29-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HART MUMFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of March, 1876.

mh25-1aw6mS* E. H. ROCHESTER, Executor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF WILLIAM GODWIN.

WILLIAM GODWIN; HIS FRIENDS AND CONTEMPORARIES. By C. KEGAN PAUL. With Portraits and Illustrations. Two volumes. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

Mr. Paul has performed his duties in preparing this biography with marked skill and with a frankness and honesty which deserve high praise. But the more truthfully the story of Godwin's life is told, the more painful the narrative becomes. Rebelling against parental asceticism, he early plunged into a cold atheism which made his long life cheerless. Afflictions which would have chastened other men did not develop in him faith in a higher power. Exacting from others a confidence which he was slow to show them, there were few even among his more intimate friends whom he did not alienate at least for a time, and so he almost fought his way through life, feared by those whom he opposed politically, and really beloved by comparatively few, even among the literary associates who esteemed him for his great ability as a writer. Still, the literary history of the last half century would not be complete if we did not know all that there is to be told of the life of the husband of Mary Wollstonecraft, the father-in-law of Shelley, the friend of Charles Lamb and of Coleridge, and this those volumes supply.

Godwin was born March 3, 1756, at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, England, where his father was a dissenting minister. In an autobiographical sketch written by Godwin in 1800 he says: "My father was certainly not a man of learning. But he was something better than a merely learned man can ever be; he was a man of warm heart and unblemished manners, ardent in his friendships, eager for the relief of distress whether of mind or of circumstances, and discreet and zealous in the discharge of his professional duties. He had so great a disapprobation for the constitution and discipline of the Church of England as rather to approve of his children's absenting themselves from all public worship than joining in her offices; yet he lived on terms of friendship with many of her members and of her clergy. He was extremely affectionate, yet at least to me, who was perhaps never his favorite, his rebukes had a painful tone of ill-humor and asperity. He was fond of reading aloud in his family, but the age of novels and romances, of *Tom Jones* and *Cleopatra* was over with him before my memory. I scarcely ever heard him read anything but expositions and sermons. He was regarded by his neighbors as a wise as well as a good man, and he desired no more. He died at the age of fifty years, but it was with considerable reluctance that he quitted this sublunary scene." Godwin describes his mother as the "qualifier and moderator" of his father's austerities. "She was an expert and active manager in the details of household affairs. Two persons never lived against whom the voice of calumny itself had less to urge than my father and mother." After the death of her husband "she surrendered herself to the visionary hopes and tormenting fears of the Methodistical sect, and her ordinary economy became teasingly parsimonious." Miss Godwin, a first cousin of his father, and afterward Mrs. Sothern, who came to live in the family when Godwin was two years of age, was the boy's first teacher, and initiated him into literature. Her strong literary instinct, we are told, was qualified and checked "by a strongly Calvinistic turn of mind." Godwin's school life was subject to the same influences which surrounded him at home. Under the tuition of the mistress of a dame's school at Guestwick he read through the whole of the Old and New Testaments, and gained before he was eight years old a great familiarity with the phraseology and manner of the Bible; and this he himself thought had a considerable share in the formation of his character. "He was," writes Mr. Paul, "a precocious child, in whose mind the most characteristic features were religion and love of distinction." Having determined even thus early to be a minister, he afterward recorded that he "preached sermons in the kitchen every Sunday afternoon, and at other times, mounted in a child's high chair, indifferent as to the muster of persons present at these exhibitions, and undisturbed at their coming and going. * * * One Sunday, as I walked in the garden, I happened to take the cat in my arms. My father saw me, and seriously reproved my levity, remarking that on the Lord's Day he was ashamed to observe me demeaning myself with such profaneness." When twelve years of age, it is recorded that he had an attack of the small-pox, "having on religious grounds steadily refused to allow himself to be vaccinated." Mr. Godwin, senior, died in 1772, when William was sixteen years of age, but his death does not seem to have caused his son any profound emotion. The young man entered Hoxton College in the following year, and during that Summer he planned "two tragedies, one on the subject of Iphigenia in Aulis, and the other of the death of Cæsar, and constructed a harmony of the Evangelists from the Gospels themselves, without the assistance of any commentators." In 1777, while spending his last Summer vacation in his native county, Godwin preached at Yarmouth every Sunday morning, and at Lowestoft in the afternoon. In the next year after leaving the college and recovering from a severe attack of "putrid fever," he preached unsuccessfully as a candidate at Christ Church in Hampshire, and settled at Ware, in Hertfordshire, as a minister.

This is not the place to trace the change which came over Godwin's religious convictions. It is enough to know that the transition took place between 1780 and 1790. About 1785 the prefix reverend was dropped from his name, and he became more and more devoted to literary pursuits, until, writing in 1788, he says: "This year I may for the first time be considered as an author by profession. My *Life of Lord Chatham* was published in the Spring. I wrote a defense of the Rockingham Party in their coalition with Lord North." Thus his decided sympathies with the Liberals were decidedly developed. Regarding his literary occupations he writes:

> "My principal employment was now writing for the *English Review*, published by Murray, in Fleet street, at two guineas a sheet, in which employment it was my utmost hope to gain twenty-four guineas per annum. Mr. Murray has been won to this contract by the offer of the manuscript of the *Herald of Literature*. This was probably the busiest period of my life; in the latter end of 1783 I wrote in ten days a novel, entitled *Damon and Delia*, for which Hookham gave me five guineas, and a novel in three weeks, called *Italian Letters*, purchased by Robinson for twenty guineas, and in the first four months of 1784 a novel called *Imogen*, a pastoral romance, for which Lane gave me ten pounds. Murray published my *Herald of Literature*, by which I gained nothing, and Code published, on the same terms and with the same effect, a small volume of my sermons. Murray also graciously put into my hands the job of translating from the French manuscript the *Memoirs of Simon Lord Lovat*, which was not published for several years after. For this job he gave me twenty guineas, but the style of the translation was refined and improved in every sentence, almost in every line, by Mr. and Mrs. Murray. Notwithstanding these resources, for the most part I did not eat my dinner without previously carrying my watch or my books to the pawnbroker's to enable me to eat."

In 1785 Godwin was appointed by Robinson, the publisher, writer of the historical part of the *New Annual Register*, at the stipend of sixty guineas. His connection with Mr. Murray and Mr. Robinson brought him into acquaintanceship with Sheridan, Canning, Holcroft, and other prominent literary characters of the time, while among his other friends at this period were Tom Cooper, the actor, Mr. Inchbald, and, a little later, Porson, Ritson, Thomas Wedgwood, and Robert Merry. The last-named was a Harrow and Cambridge man, afterward in the Guards, who, under the signature of "Della Crusca," wrote plays and poetry not yet quite forgotten. He married Miss Brunton, the actress, and emigrated to this country, where he died in 1798. Ritson was the well-known collector of old English songs and ballads. Godwin's reputation was, of course, greatly increased by the publication in 1793 of his important work on *Political Justice*. Robinson, the publisher, before alluded to, anticipated a large sale of the book, and his expectations were realized. Seven hundred guineas were paid down for the copyright, and a further sum of 300 guineas was covenanted to be paid, and was paid, after the sale of 3,000 copies in quarto or 4,000 in quarto and octavo together. The work was brought out in two volumes, quarto, and was sold at the high price of three guineas. This, it is said, was all that saved Godwin from prosecution as a seditious writer. When the question of instituting proceedings was debated in Privy Council, Pitt observed that a "three-guinea book could not do much harm among those who had not three shillings to spare," and the argument was regarded as so far conclusive that no further steps were taken in the matter. The work, of course, received the highest praise from those who were radical in politics, and it cost Godwin some of his more conservative friends, for it was almost invariably the case that those who differed from his opinions could not long remain on intimate terms with him. It would be impossible to sketch, even in outline, Godwin's literary undertakings. Of his novels, *Caleb Williams* is the only one which can really be said to be remembered. His dramas, of which he wrote several, were most of them condemned so unreservedly at the time of their production that this life will have to be referred to by those curious as to their names. His industry, notwithstanding repeated discouragements, was simply prodigious, and the amount of work he performed seems almost incredible. His productions so long since passed into the category of old books that little interest would attach to their author were it not for those with whom his name is associated. First of these is Mary Wollstonecraft, whose sad history receives new light from the account of it here given. All the circumstances of her connection with Mr. Gilbert Imlay, who eventually deserted her, are fully narrated. When Godwin first met her we are told that his impressions of her were not at all favorable. He wished to hear Tom Paine, who was also of the party, talk, and he considered that Mrs. Imlay talked too much. But gradually his opinions of her were modified. Describing the growth of their intimacy in the memoirs of his wife, he says: "The partiality we conceived for each other was in that mode which I have always considered as the purest and most refined style of love. It grew with equal advances in the mind of each. It would have been impossible for the most minute observer to have said who was before and who was after. One sex did not take the priority which long-established custom has awarded it, nor the other overstep that delicacy which is so severely imposed. * * * There was no period of throes and resolute explanations attendant on the tale. It was friendship melting into love." Mary Wollstonecraft was strong in her theories as to the independence of women, and Godwin was in theory opposed to the institution of marriage. They were, however, formally married in old St. Pancras Church March 29, 1797; and in trying to carry out their peculiar notions afterward Godwin was so firm in his views as to the possibility of families wearying of the society of their different members, that he took rooms in a house about twenty doors from that in the Polygon, Somers Town, which was their joint home. To this study he repaired as soon as he rose in the morning, rarely even breakfasting at the Polygon, and here also he often slept. Each was engaged in his and her own literary occupations, and they seldom met, unless they walked together, till dinner time each day. "We agreed, also," says Godwin, "in condemning the notion, prevalent in many situations in life, that a man and his wife cannot visit in mixed society but in company with each other, and we rather sought occasions of deviating from than in complying with this rule." How long these peculiar theories might have stood the test of experience it is impossible to tell. Mrs. Godwin died Sept. 10, 1797, when her daughter Mary, afterward the wife of Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, was but ten days old. The affliction was a stunning blow to Godwin, for he was the last of men to be left with a helpless infant to care for. But this was not to be the last of his troubles. It would be harsh to say that these were punishments brought upon him for the perversity of his views regarding some of the established institutions of society, yet few lives can show such a record of afflictions so peculiar in their character. On July 28, 1814, when Mary Godwin was scarcely seventeen years old, she eloped with Shelley, the poet, whose wife was still living. On the 9th of October following, Fanny Godwin, Mary's elder half sister, committed suicide at Swansea while en route from London to Ireland, where she was to join her aunts. The immediate cause of her self-destruction is a mystery which Mr. Paul makes no further attempt to solve than to scout the theory that Fanny was herself in love with Shelley, and that his flight with her sister drove her to the act. One month after this occurrence, to a day, Nov. 9, Harriet Shelley, the abandoned wife, drowned herself in the Serpentine. "Whatever view may be taken of the breach between husband and wife," writes Mr. Paul, "it is absolutely certain that Harriet's suicide was not directly caused by her husband's treatment. However his desertion of her contributed or did not contribute to the life she afterward led, the immediate cause of her death was that her father's door was shut against her, though he had at first sheltered her and her children. This was done by order of her sister, who would not allow Harriet access to the bedside of her dying father." In July, 1822, Shelley was drowned in the Gulf of Spezzia, and in 1832 Godwin was called on to mourn the death, from cholera, of his only son, William Godwin, Jr., in the twenty-ninth year of his age. Four years afterward (1836) Godwin himself died, aged eighty years. Mrs. Shelley survived him, and died in February, 1851. Other suicides or sudden deaths are recorded in this volume, but through all his afflictions Godwin maintained that defiant atheism into which he fell early in life.

This sketch of Godwin's career, as it is narrated in these volumes, omits many incidents nearly as interesting, if not so important, as those to which it alludes. His life is not a pleasant, although in some respects it may be a profitable, one to study, and these memoirs would be to the last degree dreary and painful reading were it not for the numerous and extremely interesting and characteristic letters which are given in it from Shelley, Coleridge, and, more than all, from Charles Lamb. It is one of the contradictions of human nature that a man as dreamy and egotistical as Coleridge or as gentle as Lamb should have remained so long on such intimate terms with so peculiar a character as Godwin, and one so intolerant of those who differed with him in opinion; yet such was the fact. In a letter from Coleridge dated March 25, 1801, Coleridge gives this analysis of himself and of his moods after a long illness:

> "I have been during the last three months undergoing a process of intellectual exsiccation. In my long illness I had compelled into hours of delight many a sleepless, painful hour of darkness by chasing down metaphysical game, and since then I have continued the hunt till I found myself unaware at the root of pure mathematics; and up that tall, smooth tree whose few poor branches are all at its very summit, am I climbing by the pure adhesive strength of arms and thighs, still slipping down, still renewing my ascent. You would not know me. All sounds of similitude keep at such a distance from each other in my mind that I have forgotten how to make a rhyme. I look at the mountains, (that visible God Almighty that looks in at my windows,) I look at the mountains only for the curve of their outlines; the stars, as I behold them, form themselves into triangles; and my hands are scarred with scratches from a cat, whose back I was rubbing in the dark in order to see whether the sparks in it were refrangible by a prism. The poet is dead in me. My imagination (or rather the somewhat that has been imaginative) lies like a cold snuff on the circular rim of a brass candlestick, without even a stink of tallow to remind you that it was once clothed and mitred with flame. That is past by! I was once a volume of gold leaf, rising and riding on every breath of fancy, but I have beaten myself back into weight and density, and now I sink in quicksilver; yea, remain squat and square on the earth amid the hurricane that makes oaks and straws join in one dance fifty yards high in the element."

And this from Charles Lamb lets us into the secrets of authorship to some extent. Addressing Godwin he says:

> "You, by long habits of composition and a greater command gained over your own powers, cannot conceive of the desultory and uncertain way in which I (an author by fits) sometimes cannot put the thoughts of a common letter into sane prose. Any work which I take upon myself as an engagement will act upon me to torment; *e. g.*, when I have undertaken, as three or four times I have, a school-boy copy of verses for Merchant Taylors' boys at a guinea a copy, I have fretted over them in perfect inability to do them, and have made my sister wretched with my wretchedness for a week together. The same, till by habit I have acquired a mechanical command, I have felt in making paragraphs. As to reviewing, in particular, my head is so whimsical a head that I cannot, after reading another man's book—let it have been never so pleasing—give any account of it in any methodical way. I cannot follow his train. Something like this you must have perceived of me in conversation. Ten thousand times I have confessed to you, talking of my talents, my utter inability to remember in any comprehensive way what I read. I can vehemently applaud or perversely stickle at parts, but I cannot grasp at a whole."

There are other letters quite as characteristic from Lamb, and we also find a letter from Washington Irving, showing that he once tried to do Godwin a service by disposing of advance sheets of some of his works here, and one from John Howard Payne, who unsuccessfully attempted to be of use to him in the same line. For what it preserves of others, rather than for the story it gives of Godwin's life, the literary public will be grateful to Mr. Paul for the careful and conscientious way in which he has executed his task.

ART JOURNALS.

THE PORTFOLIO. An Artistic Periodical, edited by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. No. 75. London: SEELEY, JACKSON & HALLIDAY. New-York: J. B. BOUTON, No. 706 Broadway.

Among artistic publications the *Portfolio* has the best claim to precedence; there is nothing equal to it on either side of the Atlantic, and the number now before us must be mentioned as especially rich in both its illustrations and literary contents. The etchings are three in number, the photo-engravings, which have been from time to time so much admired, having from some unexplained cause, been discontinued. The frontispiece is by P. Rajon, who has taken as his subject a portrait of Gerard Don by himself, now in the British National Gallery. Those who remember the original will note how well the etcher has succeeded in rendering some of its most marked characteristics. "The Corner of a Street at Chinnon" gives an opportunity to M. Queyroy for supplying a fine example in a different style of the same process. Old French towns are full of subjects like that here taken, and few artists have done more than M. Queyroy to perpetuate on the plate the many quaint pieces of architecture and mediæval carving which they present. But we do not remember to have met with any among the smaller pieces that pleases us better than this. Mr. Comyns Carr is still continuing his interesting account of the historic Abbey of St. Albans, and the present installment contains five illustrations, of which one is an etching of the shrine of the patron saint of the edifice by Ernest George. This is in the artist's best style. Mr. Wornum writes the notice that accompanies M. Rajon's work, and in a short space gives us several interesting items in the life of Rembrandt's pupil, whose portrait is repeated. Mr. Hamerton resumes his account of Turner. A paper on "India and Its Native Princes," suggested by M. Rousselet's book, affords occasion for the introduction of two excellent wood engravings, and there is a good practical article by E. A. Simcox on "Overproduction."

THE ALDINE. The Art Journal of America. Parts 6 and 7. New-York: The Aldine Company.

The Centennial edition of this work may be expected soon, with illustrations of some of the art wonders which are coming to us from abroad for the Exhibition. At present it is characterized by no special novelty, though the old standard is well maintained in the increased issue. Among the larger illustrations in the numbers before us those most deserving of mention are a view in Montenegro after Gustav Rasch; "The Maiden and the Lark," after Robert Beyschlag, where, however, the bird in the air is little enough like a lark; a piece of scenery on the Elbe, full of life and energy, but with a badly drawn sky, by E. Oesterley, Jr., and an engraving of "The Virgin, the Infant Jesus, and St. John the Baptist," after Bougereau. There are nearly twenty illustrations in all, many of which, though less important, are as good as those specified. One only, "Shooting the Big Horn," should, in our judgment, have been left out as unworthy of *The Aldine*. The reading matter is interesting and varied, comprising nearly thirty articles, of which the majority are to be credited to Mr. Morford. Among the contributors are J. L. Seaton, J. H. Siddons, Sylva Wilding, John Thompson, Jr., Margaret Preston, W. M. Cary, Kitty Wing, Joseph Sharpe, J. O. Sears, F. A. Blaisdell, and B. Matthews.

THE ART JOURNAL. New Series, No. 16. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

Less exclusively artistic in its design than *The Portfolio*, and still devoted to æsthetic culture, this work appeals successfully, in the present day, to a wider class of readers. It has long held a high place, but not till the Messrs. Appleton joined in the enterprise has it been brought so nearly to American requirements. The number before us is an unusually good one. There are three steel engravings—"The Shrine in the Forest," from a painting by W. C. Orchardson; "Chevy Chase," after the well-known work of Sir E. Landseer, and an engraving of the statue of Cromwell, by Matthew Noble, which was recently erected at Manchester. The letter-press notice of this last implies that this is the first statue of the great rebel of the seventeenth century which has been put up in England. That is a mistake, as visitors to the palace at Westminster must remember. The first article is the introductory chapter of Mr. Woodward's journey through Colorado. We hope that the continuous illustrations of scenery in that part of our country may not prove wearisome. It is followed, as if for direct contrast, with an account of Cliefden, one of the seats of the Duke of Westminster, on the Thames, near Maidenhead, the paper forming a continuation of those by S. C. Hall and L. Jewett on "The Stately Homes of England." We have also a resumption of the "Studies and Sketches by Sir Edwin Landseer," of the interesting papers on Japanese art from the pen of Sir Rutherford Alcock, and of the works on household art by C. W. Elliott. Of these, the two first named are deserving of careful attention, and particularly that on art in Japan, which is highly instructive. Mr. G. Lowell Austin contributes a paper, though hardly an appreciative one, on etching. So far as it is a notice of Mr. Hamerton's book it is well enough, but Mr. Austin either does not set a high enough value on the art, or he is not acquainted with the progress it has made. He certainly does not comprehend the esteem in which it is held in England and France. Among minor articles, and exclusive of a number of miscellaneous notes, chiefly relating to foreign topics, are notices of the Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts; of Thomas W. Wood, the artist of Montpelier, with illustrations of two of his pictures; of some new pictures in the Goupil Galley, and of art in Paris. This last is from the pen of Lucy H. Hooper.

WHY WE LAUGH. By SAMUEL S. COX. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1876.

The question suggested in the above title is somewhat complex. It has a psychological as well as a physiological side, in each of which, but especially in the former, there is ample depth wherein research can be made by the curious in such matters. But readers who have not yet seen this book, or those who are not already familiar with its author's pen, if there be any such, must not be alarmed at the idea that they may find within the volume an arid and abstruse scientific treatise. The writer of it could not have produced such a work. He is himself too prone to humor, and too devoted to the humorous aspects of life and its affairs, to attempt anything half so serious. Not that he is altogether dead to the weighty character of his own suggestion. He is evidently affected by it in his preface, for there he propounds the question, though after battling with it learnedly through a few paragraphs he seems heartily glad to let it drop. We are very much disposed to think that Mr. Cox could not tell why we laugh, even if he set himself to the task. Fortunately for his own literary reputation, and for the equanimity of his friends, he has not seriously made the experiment. But he knows that we do laugh, or that most of us do sometimes, and he has gathered together a number of the trifles which are apt to make us laugh. This, in brief, is the purport of his book. But not entirely. The first four chapters are devoted to a disquisition on humor generally, and American humor in particular. Mr. Cox delights in humor, but he has a hearty objection to wit. He puts forward Barrow's exposition on the one, but tells us that the other is a monopoly of the devil.

> "Genuine humor," he adds, "is founded on a deep, thoughtful, and manly character. It would make men laugh more heartily in order to make them live more happily. Wit is not careful of moral consequences. It looks only to its own brilliant flash. It admires the jewel in the hilt and the glitter of the steel only that they may give a glory to the stroke. Your humorless man, however witty, is not the best man."

Mr. Cox cannot appreciate Pope. So Pope was witty; and worse than that, the author of "The Universal Prayer" was "bad." Thackeray "was witty, Dickens was humorous," therefore we may infer that in Mr. Cox's opinion Thackeray was bad and Dickens was good—a judgment which will not be thoroughly approved by those who knew the two novelists better than Mr Cox did. Indeed, it seems to be apparent here, and further on in the book it grows yet more certain, that Mr. Cox does not always distinguish between wit and satire. "Blessed be that nation," he exclaims, "which, like Ireland, has more humor than wit," and half a dozen pages after that he says: "Ireland makes up for her want of practical sagacity by the wit of her writers." So here we have him going yet a step further and doing what he begs that nobody else will do, confounding wit and humor. Whether, applying to the Irish the test defined in the case of Pope, they are to be regarded as a good or a bad people in Mr. Cox's esteem, we are consequently at a loss to determine.

> "To the eye of a comprehensive philosophy everything is laughable, ludicrous, or ridiculous except that which is the attribute and investment of an honest heart and a pure one."

Mr. Cox, then, on his own showing, must be a comprehensive philosopher, or else the founders of American freedom had no honest hearts or pure souls among them. For he thinks he finds much that is humorous in the Declaration of Independence. First, he declares that the Declaration is a self-evident lie if it means to assert that men are created equal in the endowment of mind, for Mr. Cox is quite sure that people are not all equal in their ability to detect the humorous. In defense of a sense of the ridiculous he is prepared to fall foul of even the basis of the National Constitution. But he thinks it rather funny, too. American humor divested of the element of exaggeration ceases to be humor. He lays this down very emphatically. But in order to get fun out of the Declaration he confounds the proposition with another:

> "The Declaration of Independence is a splendid exaggeration in itself. 'When, in the course of human events,' it begins. It could not say 'American' events. 'The laws of nature and of nature's God' is its transcendent invocation. 'All men are created equal,' though a million of ebony evidences were then existing to the contrary. 'All government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed,' when, as Garrison used to demonstrate, if that were true no government could exist for a moment."

The argument suggested by Mr. Cox is, therefore, something of this kind: Exaggeration is an essential element of American humor. The Declaration of Independence is a splendid exaggeration. Therefore the Declaration of Independence is a splendid example of American humor. This is certainly very funny, though with all Mr. Cox's comprehensive philosophy he does not appear to have discovered the humor in the right place.

But with all his admiration for humor in general, he has not a very high opinion of American humor, notwithstanding that he is one of its best and most humorous historians. He tells us that it lacks refinement. "Three-fourths of our humor will not bear rehearsal in the presence of women." It needs moderation. Our business and our pleasures as well need moderation. "More moderation would instill more veneration into our youth, give more emphasis to age, and inspire more awe of the sacred relations we sustain to our land, our race, and our God." It needs a larger domain. "Need and greed are our presiding American spirits. If we cannot exorcise them, let us at least turn from them more frequently. The brains and muscle of America toil for us day after day, with how little cheer! These are the builders of our greatness. Why can not they have, as Thebes had, Orphic music as they build!" With this last suggestion we cordially agree. The American people, seen in the regular pursuits of their ordinary avocations, are to all appearance the most sorrowful on the face of the earth, and Mr. Cox is not the first philosopher who has drawn attention to the fact.

We have said that Mr. Cox approves of humor. If he had not he would hardly have devoted a volume to its consideration and illustration. He is very angry with Lord Froth, who, in the *Double Dealer*, says: "There is nothing more unbecoming a man of quality than to laugh; 'tis vulgar. Everybody can laugh." Mr. Cox does not believe in the vulgarity, nor does he sanction the advice. Hobbes he refers to as "the surly Hobbes," that comprehensive philosopher having described laughter as demoniac. And he goes on to enumerate a list of men such as More, Selwyn, Pitt, Fox, Canning, Grattan, O'Connell, Palmerston, and Disraeli, as illustrations of his theory that the gift of humor is not inconsistent with studious labor and far-reaching statesmanship. The mere humorist is possibly frivolous, he confesses, but then he adds, "the mere wit is very near a fool." And yet again, after having in several places sought to reduce his reader's appreciation of wit until it comes to appear as something specially disreputable to possess, he qualifies his statements with the assertion that if "all great wits are not great men, all great men are witty."

Mr. Cox likes people to laugh. He does not even insist, though perhaps this may be implied, that it is absolutely necessary they should have something to laugh at. Let them laugh well and he is satisfied. It is, in his estimation, a proof of their mental and moral greatness. We are not going to quarrel with him for this opinion. We are not going to discuss its value even. Laughter may be good, as no doubt it is. But may it not sometimes be the mark of folly? Is it necessary to the greatness of a man? Is it even a mark of greatness, or an accompaniment of it? There is a report to be found, which, if the allegation concerning it be true, was written from Judea to the Roman Senate at the beginning of the Christian era, and which, on the same supposition, contains a refutation of the theory that the humorous faculty and the laughing faculty—for we presume the former is generally, though certainly not always, accompanied by the latter—are a necessary or a constant feature of true greatness.

But all this by the way. The next edition of the book before us—for if it receive its deserts a new edition is inevitable—will be none the worse for any suggestions which its genial author may be able to cull from our remarks. It is an amusing and an instructive book, even though it is not everywhere a logical book. And probably it will be none the less acceptable to the majority of readers for not evincing too much profundity of philosophical inquiry. Its pages are highly amusing. The experience no less than the industry of the author has enabled him to collect from many sources a multitude of laughter-stirring illustrations, many of which are humorous in the highest degree, and admirable examples of the humor peculiar to the people of the United States. In this consideration, however, there is another point to be noticed. We have remarked the opinion expressed by Mr. Cox, to the effect that American humor lacks refinement. He has given us no examples of that "three fourths" which he declares will "not bear rehearsal in the presence of women." His selection is select. His book is one that may be read anywhere, to anybody, and by anybody; and if laughter is a good thing for us all, as we believe it is, Mr. Cox may enjoy the satisfaction of having done some good to his fellow men—and women too, of course—by this publication. Everybody should read it, and as a matter of curiosity we should like to know what proportion of that wide constituency would be able to travel through from preface to the end without laughing.

A FIRST FRENCH READING BOOK: Containing Tables, Anecdotes, Inventions, Discoveries, Natural History, French History; with Grammatical Questions and Notes, and a copious Etymological Dictionary, on the plan of Dr. William Smith's *Principia Latina*. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, 1876.

There are several features in this book which commend it strongly to the attention of public and private teachers. Possibly exception may be taken—but not well taken—by some American instructors, on the ground that the extracts relate too exclusively to French matters. Such an objection has been made in other cases. But the principal quotations are from standard French authors, a fact which at once explains the point referred to, and at the same time evidences their value. A close examination will show also that French topics are not the only ones. Indeed, the selection is, in our judgment, excellent. The various paragraphs are followed by a series of questions in grammar, and there is likewise a useful vocabulary containing some thirteen thousand words, which comprises an etymological definition of each, a feature which we do not remember to have seen before in books of this kind. The notes are also extremely valuable, some relating to historical events or passages, others to idioms, grammatical construction, and etymology. The work was prepared, as we learn from the preface, by M. Brette, Examiner in French in the University of London, and he has shown in it a clear perception of the wants of both teachers and pupils.

THE BANKERS' ALMANAC AND REGISTER FOR 1876. Twenty-fifth annual volume. Edited by B. HOMANS, JR. New-York: I. SMITH HOMANS, No. 251 Broadway.

It is hardly necessary to draw the attention of those most immediately interested to the matter contained in this useful volume. That the present is part of a second edition, is enough to show how largely the work is patronized by bankers and commercial men. But while our object is rather to note some of the statements presented to us, we may with advantage to those among whom the *Banker's Register* is not familiar enumerate some of its contents. These comprise a complete list of all the national and State banks and private bankers in the United States, together with the names of their Presidents, Cashiers, and New-York correspondents, and, in regard to the public banks, the amount of their capital; also of the savings banks, trust companies, and the safe deposit companies of the country, and the names of brokers and bank Directors in this City. There is, likewise, a list of the banks and bankers of Canada, and of all the principal cities and towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, the West Indies, &c., together with the population of each place. The almanac contains a series of chronological notes, showing dates of important financial and commercial events, and there are, in addition, a number of tables useful to persons engaged in monetary pursuits, such as the daily price of gold for some years, prices of United States bonds, values of foreign coins, fluctuations in the Stock Exchange, &c.

The list of insolvent national banks is complete to the 1st of March, to which date other lists are brought down. This contains the names of 40 banks, of which 9 belonged to this City and 6 others to the State of New-York. They represent a total capital stock of $9,311,100, and the amount of claims proved comes to $14,672,106. Besides these, the number of national banks in voluntary liquidation is 173, of which 30 are in the State of New-York; and of these 4 are in Rochester and 3 in Syracuse. The amount of capital represented by these liquidating banks is $24,978,410, and their outstanding circulation is put down at $5,366,183.

From another table it appears that there are now 2,047 national banks living, with a capital of $497,864,833, which is an increase over the total capital in the first six months of 1875 of $4,296,002. They show a surplus of $134,123,649, with dividends to the amount of $24,317,785, and net earnings $28,800,217. The lists of failures for 1875 are not given, an omission to be regretted, but the liabilities of bankrupts during the previous six years are shown to equal no less a sum than $753,342,000. It would be interesting to know the percentage recovered by the creditors, but here again our authority is silent. It would appear, however, that the number of failures keeps pace very admirably with the increase of population. In 1869, there were 2,799 bankrupts; in 1870, the number was 3,551; in 1871, 2,918, an exceptional falling off; in 1872, 4,069; in 1873, 5,183; and in 1874, 5,830. In this table New-York City heads all the States, having in 1874 produced 645 bankrupts, or one more than the State of Pennsylvania and 72 more than the rest of the State of New-York. Florida appears to have very successfully retained a position at the bottom of the list. Last year there were only 14 failures in that State, while in 1869 there were none, and only 2 in 1871.

We have noted down these few items as having a very general interest, but we cannot indicate with any justice to Mr. Homans the extent of the information that he has gathered into this volume. It is, however, certain to fall into the possession of business men, for with such it is a necessity.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Floral Decorations.* London and New-York Macmillan & Co.

—*Popular Science Monthly.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*American Bibliopolist.* New-York: J. Sabin & Sons.

—*Comfort Strong.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*The Captivity of Judah.* New-York: R Carter & Brothers.

—*Sights and Insights.* 2 vols. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

—*Mentor in the Granges and Homes of the Patrons of Husbandry.* New-York: Clark & Maynard.

—*The Religious Sentiment.* New-York: H. Holt & Co.

—*Annual Parasites and Messmates.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Davaults Mills.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Manhattan Monthly.* New-York: Catholic Protectory.

—*Life of Alexander Hamilton.* Two vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

—*The Republic.* Washington, D. C.: R. Publishing Company.

—*The Sanitarian.* New-York: Campbell & Co.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.* New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

—*American Journal of Science and Arts.* New-Haven: Editors.

—*How to Write Letters.* Philadelphia: Sower, Potts & Co.

—*Literature for Little Folks.* Philadelphia: Sower, Potts & Co.

—*Guide to the Centennial Exhibition.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Mariner's Progress.* New-York: Carter & Brothers.

—*First German Reader.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Elementary German Course.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Religion and Philosophy of Swedenborg.* Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Floral Decorations.* London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*An Odd Couple.* Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

—*Meteors, Aerolites, Storms, and Atmospheric Phenomena.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Pausanias the Spartan.* Toronto: Belford Brothers.

—*Memoirs and Correspondence of Caroline Herschel.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Handbook of Architectural Styles.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*The Sacrament of Matrimony.* New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

—*Centennial Manual.* Washington: A. H. Bissell.

—*Elementary Physical Geography.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Elementary Astronomy.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Little Friends.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Shadowed Perils.* New-York: Authors' Publishing Company.

—*Report of the Union Conference.* New-York: T. Whittaker.

—*New-York Insurance Report.* Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co.

—*Dead Men's Shoes.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*National Quarterly Review.* New-York: No. 658 Broadway.

—*Great Expectations.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE WRECK OF THE EUMENIDES.

The London *Daily News* of March 21 has the following: "The nine survivors of the crew of the ship Eumenides, wrecked when 200 miles off Cape Clear, have arrived at Liverpool, and tell a sad story of suffering and privation. The Eumenides left Beaufort, S. C., on the 17th of February, with a cargo of pitch-pine, for Greenock. She had twenty-two hands. She experienced very heavy weather during the whole of the passage, and when within 250 miles west of Cape Clear, the Captain and eleven of the crew were washed away. The remaining ten climbed to the side of the ship and succeeded in lashing themselves together. However about half an hour afterward the foremast and the mizzenmast were carried away, and the ship righted. Nine of the crew then got on to the forecastle head and lashed themselves to the windlass bits. The first mate, whose name was Forgie, climbed on to the maintop, but about 12 o'clock the same night the mainmast was carried away, and the unfortunate mate was drowned. The remaining nine were for seventy-two hours exposed to the terrible violence of a gale from the north-west, and were, of course, without food or water. All hope had been nearly abandoned when the Norwegian brig Albatross hove in sight. The names of the survivors are: W. Magee, second officer; William Rivers, third officer; John McNutty, Joseph Blake, Thomas Walsh, John Pearson, Christian Anderson, able seamen; and Robert Bailey and William Jackson, boys. The following were lost: Capt. Abel Beard, of Gloucester; Robert Forgie, chief officer, of Grangemouth; William Boyd, carpenter, of Fairlie, Scotland; John Creen, steward, of Liverpool; Lewis Alfred, cook, of Plymouth; and the following seamen: James Pottle, of Ballyhack, Ireland; James Knead, of London; O. Benson, of Bergen, Norway; William Teasdale, of Hull; a Russian and an Austrian seaman, whose names are unknown, and another seaman."

SILVER CHANGE IN ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Sunday says: "Gen. A. G. Edwards, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, received on Friday a wagon load of brand new ten-cent silver pieces, fresh from the Mint at Carson City, Nev., amounting to $55,000. He has also received during the past month $304,000 in half dollars, $76,000 in quarters, $100,000 in twenty-cent pieces; and, including the $55,000 above mentioned, $175,000 in ten-cent pieces. This coin is sent here to be used in the resumption of specie payment. There is now on hand at the Sub-Treasury $200,000 in gold, but it will be some time before gold will pass from hand to hand in current transactions."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES OLWELL, JOHN E. McWHORTER, and HENRY E. OLWELL, Plaintiffs, against JOSEPH H. CARR, Defendant.—Summons for a Money Demand on Contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the above complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and forty-two dollars, ($642,) with interest from the 13th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated April 5, 1876.
JAMES A. OLWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

To the defendant, JOSEPH H. CARR: Take notice, that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of April, 1876.—Dated April 6, 1876.
JAMES A. OLWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
ap8-law6wS* No. 52 William st., New-York.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CATHARINE L. WILLIAMSON against JOSEPH T. WHITE, HENRY W. DOMETT, ROBERT S. WALKER, GEORGE H. MASSETT and his wife, HECTOR SEARS, CHARLES SAVARY, SARAH E. BOYD.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the King's County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, February 10, 1876.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
ap1-law6wS No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
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KENTUCKY THOROUGHBRED FOR SALE.—Gray Gelding, sixteen hands, light built, fine style, and a great deal of knee action; would make a fine leader in tandem; is warranted sound and kind in all harness, and only three weeks from Kentucky; six years old, and any lady can drive him. Apply at No. 123 West 45th st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME, WELL-BRED, bay, 15-hand saddle horse; sound and kind; a splendid horse for a boy; sold only for the reason that the son of the owner has out-grown him; trial given; price, $250; may be seen at private stable, No. 34 Lexington av.

ONE LANDAU, ONE CLARENCE, ONE coupe, one Victoria, and one phaeton, all nearly new, used by a private family, to be sold cheap. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME CHILD'S PONY; PERfectly gentle; broken to saddle and harness; with phaeton and harness nearly new. Apply at private stable, No. 1 West 36th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

TO LET.—PRIVATE STABLE, WITH FIVE STALLS and ample carriage room, and good accommodation for coachman. Apply to HOBBS & OLIVER, No. 64 University place.

TO LET.—STABLE FOR THREE HORSES; ROOMS for coachman and family; No. 2 East 54th st., next to 5th av. Apply at No. 681 5th av. Cheap rent.

FOR SALE CHEAP—COUPE ROCKAWAY, IN good order; pole and shafts. At No. 17 East 30th st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 153 EAST 38TH st.: in thorough order. Apply on the premises.

STALLS TO LET IN PRIVATE STABLE No. 17 West 44th st.; livery prices.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 208 EAST 20th st. Apply at the stable.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD.—Without Redemption.—Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois—January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM B. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY, the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, Jacob D. Cox, Benjaman S. Prettyman, Samuel C. Beam, Columbus R. Cummings, Peter Weyrich, G. R. Cobleigh, Alfred W. Rodecker, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Reuben Bergstresser, Detrich C. Smith and Frederick Smith, Executors of Ties Smith, deceased.—Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the decree rendered by said court in the above-entitled cause at the term aforesaid, and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in said cause, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of the above-named Circuit Court and District aforesaid, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, on Friday, the twenty-first day of April, 1876, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. of said day, to wit: At the hour of two o'clock P. M. of said day the following described property, to wit: The Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad, extending from the City of Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, through or as near as practicable to the town of Green Valley, Delavan, Lincoln, and Mount Pulaski to the City of Decatur, including all the railways, rights of way, depot grounds, and other tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, and other buildings, and all machine shops and other shops, and all other real or personal estate held, owned, or acquired by the said Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Company and embraced in the said deed of trust; also, all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad or to the construction, maintenance, operation, or use thereof, and all the property, franchises, rights, and things of whatsoever name or nature, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise thereunto appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, claim, interest, property, and possession whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said railroad company embraced in the said deed of trust, including the franchise and right to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid the undersigned will execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed conveying said property absolutely and in fee simple. By the terms of the said decree persons having filed with the undersigned bonds of said Railroad Company are allowed to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers thereof for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, they will have the right to have the amount found due them by the report of the Master in this case credited on their said bid; and in case such bid shall be less than the amount of said decree, then they shall be entitled to retain out of said bid a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the bid on a final distribution thereof after the payment of all costs.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this 7th day of March, 1876.
JOHN A. JONES, Master in Chancery,
U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of Illinois.
HAY, GREENE & LITTLER, Solicitors for complainant.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK and others, plaintiffs, against THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others, defendants.—Concurrent decrees having been rendered in an action entitled as above in each of the following courts, to wit: the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, the Circuit Court of Cass County, Indiana, and the Circuit Court of Vermillion County, Illinois, and concurrent orders of sale having been issued, in each of said actions and directed to me as Special Master Commissioner; in pursuance of said decrees, and also by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in each of said actions; I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Toledo, Ohio, on SATURDAY, June tenth, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. the real and personal property and franchises of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, comprising the railway of said company, extending from Toledo, Ohio, southwesterly to and through the State of Indiana and to East St. Louis, and to Hamilton on the Mississippi River, and to Naples and Camp Point in the State of Illinois, an aggregate length of six hundred and one miles, together with all sidings, connections and equipment of said railway, all lands and buildings pertaining thereto and all other real and personal property of said company, all equities, debts and demands belonging to the same, and also the right and franchise to be a corporation, as in said decree more fully set forth. Said property will be sold as an unit, and in its entirety, for account of the holders of bonds of said company secured by mortgage dated February first 187[illegible], and subject to all encumbrances prior to said mortgage, and all other liabilities in said decree enumerated. The minimum price at which said property may be sold is one million dollars, payable in cash or in bonds of said issue, ratably, by credit endorsed thereon as in said decrees provided. Said sale will be without redemption, but will be made subject to confirmation by each of the courts above mentioned. Copies of said decrees may be had on application.—Dated at Toledo, Ohio, this 1st day of April, 1876.
J. D. COX, Special Master Commissioner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE COIGNET AGGLOMERATE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction on the 29th day of April instant, at half-past twelve o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, by D. M. Seaman, auctioneer, certain letters-patent of the United States heretofore duly granted and issued, and late the property of the above-named bankrupt, to wit: Three Letters-Patent given December 21, 1869, to Francois Coignet, being No. 98,033, for Improved Metal-clad Artificial Stone; No. 98,034, for Improvement in Making Artificial Stone and Concrete, and No. 98,035, for Improved Malaxator for the Preparation of Plastic Materials for Artificial Stone and for other purposes; Five Letters-Patent given April 6, 1869, to L. Mangeon, Assignee of Francois Coignet, being No. 88,545, for Improvement in the Manufacture of Artificial Stone; No. 88,546, for Improvement in Artificial Monolithic Structures; No. 88,547, for Improvement in Making Artificial Stone and in Monolithic Structures; No. 88,548, for Improved Mode of Treating and Manipulating Cements in the Manufacture of Artificial Stone; No. 88,549, for Improved Process of Forming Artificial Stone; and one Letters-Patent, given Jan. 25, 1870, to the Coignet Agglomerate Company of the United States, assignee of Francois Coignet, being No. 99,062, for Improvement in the Manufacture of Artificial Stone, together with all and singular the rights and liberties lately owned or enjoyed by the said Coignet Agglomerate Company of the United States in, to, or under the said Letters-Patent and each of them, being all the rights and liberties granted by said Letters-Patent in all the States and Territories of the United States, excepting certain rights in the City of New-York and in Long Island, in the State of New-York, which have been heretofore assigned.—Dated April 7, 1876.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ap8-1aw3w8 No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

TUNIS JOHNSON, Auctioneer, old stand, No. 37 Nassau st.
PARTIES IN SEARCH OF HOUSEHOLD furniture will find a large line of every description at our salesroom, No. 37 Nassau st. Our sales are on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY of every week, commencing at 10:30 o'clock, and contain every description of furniture from ordinary to the finest that is made; also, many rare articles of vertu and real merit may be found from time to time at our room which could not be purchased under any other circumstances elsewhere. Mr. Johnson will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture at private residences.

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CLOSING OUT SALE AT AUCTION OF stock of T. B. BYNNER, No. 627 Broadway, of watches, diamonds, jewelry, and fine silver-plated ware, on account of removal and declining retail business. Sale will be continued from day to day until stock is all disposed of. Sale absolute; terms cash.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—ALBERT HAMMACHER and WILLIAM SCHLEMMER, plaintiffs, against HEINRICH C. F. SCHMIDT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at No. 200 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and sixty-eight and 19-100 dollars, with interest on $255 09 from February 20th, 1875, and on $413 10 from the 20th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, February 17th, 1876.
LARNED & WARREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of March, 1876.
LARNED & WARREN,
mh4-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—NORMA (Italian Opera)—Mme. Theresa Titiens, Miss Beaumont, Mr. Tom Karl.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—TEARS, IDLE TEARS—THE RIVALS—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison. Matinée.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. Edward Arnott, Miss Marie Gordon. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE.—Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Mr. CLYMER's drag-net brings in some queer fishes. The antics of the man WEBSTER, who yesterday accused Quartermaster General MEIGS before Clymer's committee of demanding a bribe of him, and of receiving a bribe from another, may be amusing, but they are useless. They belong to a class of proceedings, moreover, which is expensive. The Democrats, who could hardly be persuaded to bring in a deficiency bill to keep the larger Post Offices running at night, have already promptly approved one to meet the expenses of the Investigating Committees. Of thorough and business-like investigation we cannot have too much, but there are certain well-defined characteristics of this process which Mr. CLYMER and some other of the inquiring Chairmen know nothing about. One of the requirements is that witnesses who are willing and able to testify should be allowed to do so, as Mr. ELDREDGE, for instance; another is that committees should not waste their time in looking into matters which they can never decide, as the value, past, present, and future, of the Emma Mine; and still another, that committees should have some slight ground for supposing that a witness knows something before spending time upon him only to ascertain that he is crazy.

In a letter from Richmond, which we publish this morning, our readers will find a very clear picture of a few striking features in the politics of that State. The choice of the Republicans for President is hardly to be distinctly ascertained. It would seem that there, as in other quarters, Mr. BLAINE is reaping a harvest from seed diligently sown by his own hand; Mr. CONKLING is backed by a portion—not the best portion, either—of the office-holders under the United States; while Secretary BRISTOW, though at the head of the most important and powerful department of the Government, receives considerable support which is in no way stimulated by patronage. In Virginia, as elsewhere in the South, the question of Government patronage is among the most vexatious with which the Republican Party has to deal. Where offices are filled without reference to politicians, the latter are disgusted, and this, perhaps, would not be so much to be regretted were it not that the absurd prejudice of the "Conservatives" is just as bitter against an honest and impartial Federal officeholder as against one who uses his place for political and personal ends. We have had no patience with bad appointments in the South, and have frequently pointed out the need of making good ones constantly and under all circumstances; but it does not become those Southerners to grumble who regard a Federal employe as necessarily "the personification of everything that is bad."

Mr. Senator SPENCER, of Alabama, is not likely to lose his seat. The *prima facie* case against him was strong, but the prosecution, it is said, has been feeble and distracted. The more is the pity. No such aggravated and disgracing accusations as were brought against Senator SPENCER ought to have been submitted, unless there were ability and intention to back them up vigorously. On the other hand, the committee is regarded as having been very narrow in its ruling as to evidence, being guided largely by the ordinary technicalities of the law courts. This was a mistake. It was a Republican committee investigating a professed Republican, and it should have admitted all proof having any reasonably direct bearing on the case. Certainly, Mr. SPENCER has not been an ornament or a source of strength to the party, that his reputation should be unduly guarded. Moreover, such treatment of him will only make people think that he cannot stand anything more stringent.

Gen. KILPATRICK concludes, in our issue of to-day, his very interesting and important series of letters relating to the operations of Gen. SHERMAN in the famous march to the sea. These letters have deservedly attracted the attention of the country, and are valuable contributions to the history of one of the most brilliant and arduous campaigns of the war. Written with great vigor and spirit, they have related, in great part, the observations of an eye-witness, and that so graphically that they have not lacked for readers. The concluding letter deals with Gen. BOYNTON's accusation of inaccuracy regarding the advance through Snake Creek Gap. It leaves no doubt that KILPATRICK's command passed the Gap in advance of MACPHERSON's infantry.

It is one of those things which the citizen of average intelligence will fail to "find out," what reasonable importance any one can attach to the statements of a *Herald* interview touching the Presidency. But Mr. HARALSON, from Mobile, Ala., is excited because he is credited in one of these astonishing productions with repeating, as from President GRANT, things which that gentleman never said, nor, according to Mr. HARALSON, ever thought. Considering the condition of things at Washington, one should say that the ear of an Alabama Congressman is the last receptacle which the President would select for deposit of his confidential opinion touching the merits of the respective Senatorial candidates for the White House. Indeed, the President is credited with absolute discretion on this delicate point, and evidently values his own peace of mind too much to rashly lay his preferences before the public through the medium of a casual Congressional visitor.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

If the Senate Finance Committee had reported a bill providing for the coinage of a silver dollar containing 412.8 grains of metal of standard fineness, making that dollar a legal tender for all debts, public and private, including duties on imports and the principal and interest of United States bonds, and permitting every one to exchange silver bullion, ounce for ounce, for silver dollars from the mint, they would have restored the double standard substantially as it existed in the United States from 1792 down to 1873. They would have presented a measure which would have been no more objectionable, no more dishonest, than the project they have reported. It would simply have been bold and plain-spoken, instead of timid and double-faced. Their bill as it stands is a long step in the direction of the double standard, and if this step is taken, the rest of the ground will be traversed at a future day. This is the entering wedge. It must be thrown out now, or it will be driven further in until it splits the log.

What is the double standard? We shall not complicate our reply to this question with any disquisition on mint charges or seignorage, but go at once to the heart of the matter. Previously to 1873, the Government of the United States had the right to pay any holder of its bonds or coupons either in gold dollars of 25.8 grains of standard metal, or in silver dollars of 412.5 grains, just as it pleased. Why then did it not pay in silver? For the excellent reason that in 1873, and for a long period before that, the value of 412.5 grains of silver was greater than that of 25.8 grains of gold. Before the passage of the Legal-tender law, when individuals paid their debts in coin or in its equivalent, private debtors had the same option, but they made use of gold, because dollars of that metal were cheaper than dollars of silver. The double standard, then, establishes a certain proportion between gold and silver, and leaves debtors the privilege of paying in the metal that happens to be cheapest.

The proportion fixed in 1792 was fifteen of silver to one of gold. A few years thereafter, in the early part of the century, the French organized anew their monetary system, after the explosion of their assignats. They also adopted the double standard, but fixed the ratio of silver to gold as fifteen and a half to one. In consequence, partly of this and partly of other causes, it became impossible to keep gold in this country. The ounce of gold, which could only be used as money in the United States as the equivalent of fifteen ounces of silver, went to France, where it circulated as the equivalent of fifteen and a half ounces of the inferior metal. In 1834, Congress summarily reduced the weight of the gold dollar from twenty-seven grains (.916 2-3 fine,) to 25.8 grains (nine-tenths fine,) leaving the silver dollar substantially as it was. The proportion between the metals was thus changed from fifteen ounces of silver to one of gold to sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold. The morality of this action cannot be vindicated. Having fixed the proportion between the two metals at fifteen to one, they should have adhered to it, though it left us with silver alone for a circulating medium, gold being bought and sold at a premium.

The effect of the new ratio was to give us gold only for money. All our silver of full weight went abroad, and we were left with a miscellaneous collection of shinplasters, Spanish pistareens, &c., for small change. To remedy this evil, Congress, in 1853, established a token currency of light silver coins, which answered admirably for small change. But they left the silver dollar as it was, and it has always been substantially the same thing that HAMILTON recommended and the Government adopted in 1792. The microscopic addition of three-tenths of a grain, with which the Senate committee have just supplemented it, appears to have nothing more important for its object than to make the proportion of gold to silver exactly 16. Multiply 25.8 grains, the weight of the gold dollar, by 16 and you have 412.8 grains, which is precisely the weight of the projected silver dollar, and just three-tenths of a grain more than the weight of the old one. But this silver dollar, down to 1873, was always more valuable than the gold one, and consequently few of the pieces were coined, and none circulated. This presentation of the case is, we think, as strong a one as can be made in behalf of the double standard.

We have not space to-day to present the other side of the question, but we hope before making such an important change as that the initiation of which is now proposed, that Director LINDERMAN, Senator SHERMAN, or Senator JONES will clearly explain to the country, first, why they demonetized silver in 1873; secondly, why they make it money again now, after its value has fallen from ten to fifteen per cent.; and thirdly, whether they propose, in case the Bonanza holds out, to make it a tender to an unlimited amount? In other words, are they going to make it the standard of value, and drive gold out of the country? The practical effect of our legislation since 1792 has been to give us for the medium of payment for debt, first, silver; second, gold; third, inconvertible paper; and, if this bill becomes a law, the next step will be back to silver again. The effect of every transition has been to swindle the creditor class, embracing not merely capitalists and creditors of the nation, but every laborer, every salaried man, every depositor in a savings bank, and every holder of an insurance policy. The additions which Senator JONES' committee have substituted in place of the Reagan amendment are of the same character as the previous changes. In the debate in the French Senate, M. PARIEU, an eminent authority on these questions in a land where they are understood, commended the course of Switzerland in refusing, in 1875, to coin any silver, "considering it *dishonest* to put into circulation a depreciated currency." We trust this observation of M. PARIEU will not escape the attention of Senators and Representatives in Congress. The condemnation it implies has very forcible application to the measure which awaits their action.

THE CONVICT LABOR BILL.

Whatever political advantage Gov. TILDEN considers accrued to him from his veto of the Convict Labor bill, his opponents need not grudge him. If he deems it advantageous to his interests to pander to the prejudices of what has appropriately been designated the residuum of a community, that is his affair; but the attempt to show that he disapproved of the bill because its principle was false or its details defective will deceive only those who wish to be deceived. The veto was received by the public in a way which must have set the Governor to seriously thinking whether he had not made a mistake. Even the personal organ of Mr. TILDEN, after talking a little about the "unbaked statesmanship" of a Republican Legislature, made haste to drop the subject, as if glad to be rid of it. But the sharp criticism which the veto has met throughout the State, and beyond its borders, has impelled the *World* to come slowly to the Governor's defense. It first tells us that Gov. TILDEN, in pursuing the general welfare of the State, has added to his popularity by "doing something particularly grateful to the largest and not the least worthy class of the Commonwealth," and that he "certainly deserves his good fortune," which no one will be inclined to dispute. His veto of the Convict Labor bill has "earned him the thanks of skilled laborers," while his scheme for deepening the canals "will earn for him the gratitude of the unskilled laborers"—a statement which sheds a new light on this deepening scheme.

After thus showing what the Governor expects to gain from his statesmanship, the *World* proceeds to excuse it. The Convict Labor bill, we are informed, was unworthy of approval for the following reasons:

> "Because it was partial; because it aimed confessedly to put the most degraded classes into the highest and most remunerative handicrafts; because it would have made the *State* in some sort a manufacturer and speculator and a competitor with private enterprise, and because, as Mr. TILDEN emphatically declared, its provisions were 'imperfect, uncertain, and improvident.'"

The last clause may be taken first. The Governor in his veto Message says "other provisions of the bill are imperfect," &c., and in support of this points out some details which he holds to be defective. As regards this, it may be said that it has long been part of the unwritten law at Albany that if a bill is found on reaching the Executive to be technically defective, its friends are informed of the fact, they recall it by a legislative resolution, and the measure is amended and again passed. When a bill is vetoed while the houses are sitting it is understood that the principle involved in it is disapproved. The argument that the Labor bill was vetoed by reason of technical defects may therefore be dismissed.

The bill was intended to apply to the County institutions of New-York the principle on which the State prisons are conducted, viz., that the thieves and paupers in them shall earn the bread they eat. We utterly fail to find any trace of partiality in the bill. It authorized the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to employ "all able-bodied convicts and paupers under their charge to advantage or profit." It excused none who were able to perform work, and was specially intended to put a stop to favoritism in the treatment of prisoners. So much for the partiality of the measure.

It was unworthy of approval "because it aimed confessedly to put the most degraded classes into the highest and most remunerative handicrafts." This statement is simply astounding, regarded either from a humanitarian or an economic standpoint. If a thief or a pauper while a public charge can be lifted from his degradation into the highest and most remunerative handicraft, do not the State and the individual benefit thereby? To teach a previously ignorant and vicious man a trade by which he can acquire a comfortable and honest livelihood is to give the community an assurance that he will no longer be a burden upon or a danger to it. We have done an act of the most beneficial character in teaching the unskilled man how to earn his living. Unfortunately, it is scarcely possible to teach the "highest and most remunerative" handicrafts in a prison. The bill under consideration provided that the Commissioners should employ the classes under their charge in such occupations as they should judge to be the most remunerative, and supply them with tools and competent teachers; but the pursuits possible in a prison are limited in number, and not greatly remunerative, though better than nothing. Gov. TILDEN, however, is unwilling that the unskilled and shiftless pauper should even be taught these—he must leave the prison the same as he entered it, and honest men must support him while he is there.

The objection that the bill would have made "the State" a manufacturer and competitor with private enterprise is incomprehensible. The State is this already. Sing Sing Prison is one vast agglomeration of work-shops, and the work of the convicts is hired by contractors in this City; in Auburn it is the same, and in Clinton Prison also. The only complaint we hear about these institutions is that the convicts do not work enough, and that the State suffers thereby. The bill which Gov. TILDEN vetoed was a local one, applying solely to the County of New-York, and to the prisons under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. These places, as the Senate Committee, the Assembly Committee, and the Prison Association have said, are nurseries of crime and idleness as conducted under existing laws, and the Convict Labor bill was intended to compel the thieves and paupers congregated in them to earn their bread instead of getting it at the cost of the industrious and the honest members of the community. Is there any good reason why Albany County should be allowed to make its penitentiary self-supporting and New-York should not? These Blackwell's Island institutions are a grievous burden on the City, and every man who pays a dollar of taxes, directly or indirectly, contributes his share to their support. When it is proposed to lighten this weight by putting our Penitentiary on the same footing as that of Albany County or the State prisons, Gov. TILDEN steps in and vetoes the bill so that he may "do something particularly grateful to the largest class" of his supporters. He is certainly welcome to the "good fortune" it may bring him.

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

A cable dispatch says that the owners of the wrecked ship *Strathmore* have decided to make suitable acknowledgment of the humane and generous conduct of the Captain of the American ship *Young Phœnix*. This statement recalls the tragic incident of the loss of the *Strathmore*, and the rescue of part of her passengers and crew. The wrecked vessel was an emigrant ship, bound from England to New-Zealand. She was cast away near the Crozets, a group of uninhabitable islands in the South Pacific, close down to the Antarctic Circle. The ship broke up, leaving nothing to the people on board. A few persons survived to reach the rocks, where they subsisted for six months without fire, on sea birds and fish, which they were skillful enough to catch without any of the usual appliances. That they lived at all under such distressing circumstances is an illustration of the powers of human endurance. They had no reason to expect relief; they were not in a position to attract the attention of the infrequent craft which might go sailing by on the distant horizon. They fully expected to perish miserably on the rocky islets, in the midst of a waste of waters. The American whaling-ship *Young Phœnix*, Capt. GIFFORD, touched at the islands, took on board the castaways, and, abandoning her voyage, carried the news of the wreck and the wretched people to England. It does not appear that Capt. GIFFORD considered that he was performing any especially heroic or praiseworthy action. He found these people on the verge of starvation, survivors of families and friends, and far from their native land. He received them on board and carried them home. The man whose heart is not moved by such a generous deed, or whose love of his kind is not kindled by such an unobtrusive act of humanity, must be mean and base.

But if the annals of the sea furnish many such tales of generous heroism as this, it is also true that no other department of human activity and adventure is so full of privation, suffering, and calamity as the sailor's life. About twenty-five years ago the boys of another generation delighted to hang over tales of shipwreck. In those days there was a class of literature known as stories of wreck, now displaced by a very different school of literary work. The favorite books in the village libraries, or in the slender store lent from house to house, were what were called in the vernacular, "tales of wrack." Of these, some of our older readers will probably recollect *Riley's Narrative*, a fascinating tale of disaster and adventure on the coast of Africa, and *Wrecks and Disasters*, a fat octavo, full of blood-curdling pictures, and crammed with stories for the most part drawn from the statements of survivors of extraordinary disasters at sea. JAMES FENIMORE COOPER made some notable contributions to this branch of literature, and his work on the United States Navy, combining as it did the terrors of battle with those of wreck, was a prime favorite with the boys of an earlier generation. It is questionable whether the exchange of this peculiar school of reading for the modern variety of juvenile literature is to the advantage of the boys. But there can be no question whether the simple narrative of the Captain of the *Young Phœnix* is not better reading for youths than the sayings and doings of dashing burglars and captivating bandits.

Of late years there has been a change in the ways and manners of the sea as well as in the reading of landsmen. The introduction of steam has helped to degrade the quality of English and American sailors. The wild romance of the sea was dissipated when Jack became a stoker or an engineer. There were less frequent exhibitions of marine heroism, when the possible heroes were greasy and grimy machinists and coal-passers, instead of the "mariners of England," of whom CAMPBELL sung with such spirit. Nevertheless, though gentlemen's sons no longer ship "before the mast," and the jolly sea-dogs of our boyhood are few, the race of marine heroes is not dead. The survivors of the *Strathmore* live to testify to this reassuring fact. And that there is still great privation, suffering, and loss of life, in the old-fashioned way, recent disasters along the Atlantic coast abundantly declare. During the March gales more than forty wrecks and serious disasters were reported on the rock-bound shores of New-England. Even in the comparatively safe harbor at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, a laden brig was cast away with nearly all her people, in one of the wild nights of last month. A vessel was sunk off the Jersey coast during that disastrous period, and the gale raged so fiercely for days thereafter that no one could go out to find her name and rig, and no tidings of her crew were heard for days. Finally a report from up the coast brought word of the saving of some of the crew who told the story of the mysterious disaster. A whole continent had wondered over the hapless wreck for nearly a week before a message from the sea furnished the key to the tragedy. But whether the sea-faring man be mechanic or sailor, he is no less than ever entirely deserving the consideration and manly care of landsmen. The sailor has no protective unions, no leagues, no associations for mutual protection and counsel. If the late stories of wreck, misery, and death which have just come up from our storm-washed sea coast have no other lesson, they ought to remind us of the duty owed to the sailor. We have laws for the defense of almost every other class of people. It is a shame that so little has been done to guard the sailor in his rights and honest pursuits.

ANOTHER TRAP.

Railway sportsmen have waited with great interest to learn what degree of success has attended Herr POPPENHUSEN's new method of trapping cows and horses. It will be remembered that a few weeks since the distinguished German potentate who rules Long Island began to build a new cattle trap on one of his Flushing railways. The chief feature of this ingenious trap consisted of two gates placed one on each side of the line at a point where it is crossed by a country road. These gates were to be so arranged that the weight of an approaching train would cause them to fall, and thus prevent the escape of any object which might be in the act of crossing the track. The design of this invention was so excellent, and its fitness for the purpose in view was so manifest, that all sporting railway engineers through the country were anxious to see it in actual operation. They will be surprised to learn not only that the new cattle trap has never been completed, but that the elaborate machinery for operating the trap, which had cost Herr POPPENHUSEN nearly all the money which he had squeezed from his "commuters," by depriving them of their Sunday tickets, has been removed, and the invention in its original form discarded.

Efficient as the cattle trap promised to be, it undoubtedly had one grave fault. It was to be placed on that part of the Flushing Railway which possesses a double track, and it was plain to all experienced sportsmen that a cow on which the trap had been sprung might find safety on one track while the train whirled by on the other. Now, a trap which presents any possible opening for escape is manifestly defective, and no sooner had the idea that a double-track railroad consists of two tracks, and that a train on one track cannot kill a cow on another successfully, penetrated Herr POPPENHUSEN's brain, than he saw that his trap was not as perfect an invention as he had imagined it to be, and he therefore ordered it to be replaced by another and better trap.

This latest form of combined horse, carriage, and cow trap is now in course of erection, and there is every reason to suppose that it will fully meet Herr POPPENHUSEN's most ardent expectations. Instead of two gates, the new trap has but one. This gate is placed just between the two tracks, and is, of course, made to fall or rise by the weight of approaching or receding trains. Let us suppose that a cow intent upon crossing the line has reached a position just midway between the tracks when an approaching train causes the gate to fall. It strikes her on the back, and its weight at once brings her to the ground. Her head rests on one track, and her hind-quarters on the other. The gate holds her like a vice, and no matter from what direction the train is approaching she is certain to be hit by the locomotive. In like manner the new trap may be relied upon to catch horses and carriages with unfailing certainty. We may imagine a country doctor venturing into the trap with his horse and sulky. The gate falls just behind the horse, and just in front of the sulky. Both are thus fixed in a position from which they cannot be extricated. The up train will kill the horse, and the down train will subsequently kill the doctor and smash his sulky. This high degree of efficiency could never have been reached by the double-gate trap, and the inferiority of the latter to the single-gate trap is apparent and indisputable. It is not often that a railroad proprietor spends large sums of money in a device for the amusement of his engineers. Not only did Herr POPPENHUSEN cheerfully pay the cost of building the original cattle-trap, but he incurred the further expense of pulling it down and of building another and more efficient style of trap. He has thus shown himself a liberal and paternal ruler; one who is willing to spend for the amusement of his engineers all the extra money which he may squeeze from his "commuters."

It should be mentioned that there is a rumor of the arrival in this country of a second Poppenhusen, and that this rumor has led certain irreverent persons to assert that the abandonment of the old trap and the adoption of the new was the work of the more recent variety of Poppenhusen. The gravity of this rumor consists, not in the doubt which it casts on the true builder of the new cattle-trap, but in the fact that its truth would require the Long Islanders to adopt a belief in a plurality of Poppenhusens. If there are two Poppenhusens, there may be three or more, and the unhappy Long Islanders will, in such case, lose the knowledge of the original POPPENHUSEN, and will become confirmed polypoppenhusenists. If this is to be the fate of the once free and enlightened people on the other side of the East River, the Centennial Celebration will be only a hollow and meaningless mockery.

THE FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.

AN UNUSUALLY POOR ARRAY—NO GREAT PICTURES—COMMENDABLE PROGRESS OF SOME JUNIORS—THE FALLING OFF OF SOME SENIORS.

[*Third Article.*]

The fifty-first exhibition of the National Academy of Design is a special one, differing materially from other exhibitions in two things. The first point is in the extraordinary absence of effort among the older men, very many being almost unrepresented; and the second point is still more unusual, it being the remarkable progress made by some of the younger men. Of the old hands, only Eastman Johnson and J. H. Beard have any pictures especially challenging the attention of the art connoisseur. Of the young ones, Edward Moran, Charles H. Miller, Alexander Lawrie, and William Magrath have made very marked improvement, and Winslow Homer, E. Wood Perry, and A. C. Howland have also advanced in a satisfactory, though in a less unusual degree. There are indeed several small landscapes by William Hart which are eminently good, but these do not and cannot compensate for the absence of some great picture from him, such as the "Last Gleam," the "Golden Hour," and "The Coming Storm." Therefore an unbiased judgment will pronounce this exhibition to be a bad failure, completely falsifying the hopes that had been entertained and the prophecies that had been uttered. Nor can this undeniable weakness be ascribed to the preoccupation caused by the Centennial, for the fact is that many of the leading artists have painted nothing for Philadelphia, and rely upon the kindness of their patrons for the loan of their best works. This is a very unpleasant state of things, and very probably is due to the widespread depression, which has been grievously felt by the artists. It has dulled their enterprise, checked their invention, sapped their hopefulness, and thrown them into what may be christened a chronic condition of pot-boilerism, making them paint only when they get orders, and only such subjects as might be considered popular.

The greatest advance has been made, upon the whole, all things considered, by Edward Moran, who has in the large north room four pictures, Nos. 420, 421, 422, and 423. Of these the most striking is No. 423, "Sunset off Montauk Point," a title which gives the locality without in the least conveying an idea of the picture. The aim of the artist has been to give an impression of a great mass of cumulus clouds, illuminated partly by the setting sun, sailing slowly through the air after a storm. In the foreground, to the left, are masses of ugly black rocks, upon which the billows tumble, breaking in showers of white spray. A fragment of a mast showing the crosstrees tells of wreck and ruin, which is still further impressed by greedy gulls beating the water with white wings and circling in the vicinity of the rocks, as if they descried something to be eaten. In the distance behind the reefs rises the dark mass of Montauk Point, and the tall spire of the light-house, from which the recently lighted lamps give out a feeble light still contending with the sunlight. For it is the first phase of sunset, and the cirrus clouds, the remnants of the storm cumulus, are gilded with the pale gold that precedes the warmer hues of the golden hour. The sun is hidden by these masses of cirri, which are forming stratus clouds below, and are breaking above into light flecks. But to the right the great cumulus, the chariot of the storm king, moves along sullenly, defeated, but hardly subdued. All the pith, potency, and meaning of the sky is concentrated upon this mass of cumulus, to which the painter has skillfully given an expression of slow and stately motion. And this is the more worthy of remark because in his former pictures Mr. Moran's skies were very lacking in meaning, and seemed indeed rather to have been evolved from the inner consciousness of the artist than to have been painted from knowledge gained by constant watching and painful digestion and thorough assimilation of natural truths. At first Moran burst upon us as a marine painter who had gained the true idea of the lines of sea-water, but he was deficient in every thing else, specially in color. Two years ago he began to add color, and rapidly improved, and now he has added the glory and the sentiment of the sky, and his pictures are becoming, indeed, things as beautiful as they are true exponents of the secrets of the sea and air. No. 422, "The Gates of the Clouds," is also a famous sky picture, and gives a beautiful development of cumulus breaking into rain. No. 420, "Homeward Bound," is also a very fine picture, representing a schooner yacht booming along with every stitch of canvas set through a tossing sea, illuminated by a full moon. The thing that has always haunted Moran, and which he is never tired of expressing, is the blaze of light upon the waters made by the direct rays of the sun. He has here given the same effect in moonlight, and has moreover given a noble moonlit sky, painted with great delicacy, and with his accustomed force. No. 43, "Sunset on Long Island Sound," is a pretty landscape, full of color, but not comparable to the others.

The next in the order of improvement is decidedly William Magrath, who sends a number of small cabinet pictures which are of genuine value, most of them being in the west room. There are two little gems of old men smoking, one called "Contentment" and the other the "Old Smoker," both of which merit the highest praise. They are replete with humor, but this would have been but a slight recommendation. Their great merit lies in the solidity and power with which they are painted. To combine the power of making a line finer than a hair with the faculty of putting on paints with the broadest possible stroke of the brush, thumb, or pallet-knife, is to show mastery over manipulation, and this is what Magrath does show. It may be enthusiasm, but there are many who believe this artist will take a high place, not only in American art, but in the art of the world, and the writer is more ready to accord with this view than to decry it. It is understood that Magrath has larger works in the Centennial Exhibition. If they have the same merits as these, they cannot fail to win the approbation of the discerning, and to confer honor upon American art in a specialty in which we have had very few really good men. Mr. Alexander Lawrie's portrait of Mrs. H. Marks has the place of honor in the north room. It is No. 357, and has won universal plaudits both from the public and the artists, who, though essentially cross-grained, are really completely free from jealousy, and are always the first to applaud great progress in any of their brethren. The background is original, being a wall paper of what is known as the Eastlake style, and the light is very pleasantly and artistically distributed. The pose is very graceful, the drawing admirable, and the expression of the face is said to be truth itself. The manipulation is equal and finished and the coloring good. If this is the Lawrie who used to make wishy-washy landscapes that were feebleness itself, he has made the most gigantic leap forward that was ever known. He has now found his place, and he will certainly keep it.

Charles H. Miller, who has been progressing steadily every year, though he has occasionally yielded to the temptation to paint too much, has this year fairly fulfilled the hopes and expectations of his many friends. He has some six pictures in the Academy, of which No. 257 is the most ambitious, and No. 258 the most equal and perhaps the most satisfactory. The latter represents "Brush-burning on Long Island," and is an excellent specimen of the artist's mastery over gray tones, whose gradations he gives with exceeding delicacy and ability. The sky is in this respect his best production, and exhibits moreover great improvement in dexterous manipulation. But No. 257, "New-York from Newtown Creek," though not as equal, is a very much greater picture, having in it much that is of a high degree of merit. There is much more color than has ever been seen before in Miller's pictures, which have been noted chiefly hitherto for the freshness of the greens and the admirable gradation and balancing of the grays. This water piece exhibits the tall masts and spars of big barks and the tawny sails of smacks, the bustle and life of a quay, and a bright Claude Lorraine-like sky. The light gleams along the fat, broad hulls of the barks, and dots the caps of a racing crew in their shell, and sleeps upon the water. A boat, heavy and clumsy, pulled by a single oarsman, with another figure in the stern, is most strongly painted, and catches the eye, (as it was intended to do,) leading it to the barks on the other side of the creek. In coloring, in drawing, in composition, (especially the latter,) this is a great advance upon any previous effort of Charles Miller. The weakest part of this very excellent picture will be found in the sky, which is very flat and wanting in relief. We must ask ourselves the question whether in these three young men—Magrath, Miller, and Moran—we have not painters who have qualities of real greatness. They show so much power that there is more danger of underrating than of over-rating them.

The two other young men who have shown progress, though not in the same degree, are Winslow Homer and E. Wood Perry. Mr. Homer shows in the north room five pictures, of which two have very high merit. One—and, as a mere personal opinion, perhaps the better one—is No. 194, "A Fair Wind," showing a fishing-boat keeling over to the breeze. A man holds tightly to the sheet, a boy steers, and two other boys occupy different portions of the boat in delightfully natural and easy postures. The drawing is simply superb, and the painting is free from those abominable lazinesses and hurryings which formerly disfigured some of his best productions. The coloring is very strong and forcible, and the reflection on the man's face and hat of the red glare of his flannel shirt is capitally managed. There is a slight *soupçon* of Homer's old tendency to paint tanned and sunburned skin the color and texture of protoxide of iron, but there has been a manifest effort to keep this down. It is a bold and free picture, excellent in composition, original in conception, admirable in drawing, fair in manipulation, and more than fair in coloring. The great trouble with this gentleman is that he has an admirable facility which tempts him to half do things. When he conquers this he will take and hold a very high place. His other picture, "Over the Hills," No. 193, is also an excellent production. The sun is hidden behind a bold slope of hill, and two pretty country girls are strolling homeward through a clover meadow. One of them shows to the other a four-leafed clover which she has just picked up. The girls are admirably drawn and carefully painted, though the artist has, as it would seem to the writer, unduly lowered the tone of the coloring. The fact that the sun was behind the hill would not make the colors any less bright, because there would be the same amount of light in the air. It does not need the positive rays of the sun to fall upon an object to show its colors clearly. In fact, colors may be more intense in a room than in the open sunlight, where the positiveness is neutralized by reflections from other colors. If this be so, Homer was in error in so lowering the brightness of his colors. But it is delightful to see the great improvement in handling of this artist. Formerly with him a dash stroke down a girl's arm represented shadow, but now the shadows are most carefully and delicately wrought, and fully preserve their color-tones. Shadows come from the partial and local interruption of light, but the general light preserves their coloring. The general interruption of light is, of course, darkness, in which there are no colors. Apart from the sombre tones of the girls, there are other weaknesses in the hasty and imperfect painting of the foreground of clover and the background of hill. This does something to take away from the very great merit of the two figures, which reveal such power of handling as no one dreamed Winslow Homer possessed. He is on the path of progress, and will mount much higher yet. Of Mr. E. Wood Perry's eight pictures some are badly hung, and cannot very well be seen, but he has one that is on the line and shows great improvement. No. 211, "A Quilting Party," is the best picture he has painted, and is full of excellent technique. It is emphatically a good painting, thoroughly and earnestly painted, full of vanquished difficulties, and presenting some excellent bits. The face of the old woman, the pose and action of the child, and the hand deformed by rheumatism of the old lady are admirably rendered. The distribution of light is artistic, the balancing of the composition is perfect, the painting of textures is singularly good, and the relief is more than ordinarily strong. It is more quiet and chaste in color than the personal taste of the writer affects, but this is a question entirely of liking and not of art. Also it is a question of liking and not of art to introduce occasionally a beautiful face or a graceful form, but Mr. Perry has a penchant for the homely and the awkward, and has never deviated from this save in one or two accidental cases. It is acknowledged, of course, that art deals equally with the beautiful and the ugly, and that many of the highest painters like Teniers, Van Maes, Ostade, and others, and even Hogarth, have quite disdained the beautiful. But the writer, for his part, would be glad if Mr. Perry would break his rule rather oftener than he does. No. 210, "Waiting for a Spark," is also a good picture with solid qualities of artistic value about it, but the female who is waiting for a spark to come is altogether too beefy and too coarse to merit anything of the sort, and the gods have wisely judged in making her wait. "The Weaver," No. 214, is rather wanting in relief and not much of a picture in any respect.

Having thus considered the pictures of those who have won by improvement claims to consideration, it now remains to discuss the merits of established favorites. First and foremost is certainly Eastman Johnson, who has only two pictures—"The Husking Bee," No. 285, and "The New Bonnet," No. 289. The former is a very large picture, painted in a style that reminds one of Dieffenbach, or anybody, rather than Eastman Johnson. But it is an excellent picture, good in drawing, good in coloring, excellent in composition. It wants, however, intensity, which is an excellent quality, and happens to be this artist's greatest gift. The interest is scattered generally over the whole field, and the eye wanders contentedly from form to form and from object to object without being riveted upon any one. Far different is the fact with the small picture, No. 289, "The New Bonnet." The eye is caught by the triumphant figure of the girl holding out her new adornment, half in joy and half in criticism. It wanders to the younger sister, slightly envious and on the point of breaking the tenth commandment, as she mixes the glass of toddy for the old man. But when it gets to him it is riveted there, for the figure warming its old hands and crouching into the fire, is replete with the strength of genius and full of meaning. The figure almost talks to you of its troubles and its cares, is wholly oblivious of the bonnet, and even of the punch. Eastman Johnson has done some strong things in his time, notably a prisoner whose face gasped for liberty, and sent the tears into a man's eyes just as if he had been struck with a rod. But this is stronger than that, nor has he ever painted anything quite equal to it. There is a little defect, however, in the figure of the girl with the bonnet. She is turned from the spectator, but her bosom shows as if it were placed under her arm-pit. This is a small matter indeed, but it is one's duty to notice such things.

J. H. Beard has a picture, No. 366, the property of Mr. George Gilman, of the American Tea Company, which is called "Morning Gossip." It represents a mother-cat and her kittens, visited by another cat. This picture is most admirably painted, but it is not equally well conceived. Good as a picture, it is by no means truthful in drawing, for the poses of the kittens and the expressions of all the cats ase utterly incorrect. Mr. J. H. Dolph has two pictures of kittens, Nos. 428, 429, which are very superior in drawing, the kittenish quality and expression being admirably caught. But he has not the power of the eccentric old artist who never painted anything stronger in his life than those uncattish cats, and unkittenish kittens. For this picture is certainly superior to No. 434 "Tired Out," and No. 438, "Wide Awake," also by him, and also belonging to the same gentleman. These represent a bald-headed baby playing with puppies, and the same party all sound asleep, baby and all huddled together. These are good pictures, though the coloring is at present rather glaring, but they are not equal to "Morning Gossip." Another picture by the same artist, "Though Lost to Sight, to Memory Dear," representing a number of dogs surrounding the portrait of a young boy, is poor in conception, indifferent in working out, and badly arranged in composition—doing the artist no credit. But that he should be unequal is no wonder, since he is really a genius, whose works will in future times be eagerly sought after. His brother, William, shows one picture, No. 406, which by no means challenges attention or admiration.

James Hart has a large picture, No. 409—cattle feeding under trees—which is simply a repetition of what he has been painting for the last seven years. Nobody would object, if he did not incessantly repeat the same method of treatment with the same mistakes. The blues in his shadows and the Summer foliage with Autumn atmosphere are here in this present picture, just as they were in "Under the Elms," the picture which brought him so much reputation. It is a great pity that William Hart, who develops all the time, becoming every year a fuller, greater, and higher artist, has sent nothing of importance to the Academy this year. But what he has sent has been sufficient to befog the critics and plunge them into seas of embarrassment. Of his three little ones, No. 196, in the north room, near Winslow Homer's lot, is the most pleasing and the best, because the most finished. It represents cattle and a landscape, and contains all the well-known qualities of the artist—happiness of composition, poetry of conception, skill in drawing, and unrivaled richness in coloring. It is highly finished. Now, in another room—the east room—is one of his also, No. 337, "Group of Cows," under a spreading beech, which is painted in great broad strokes, but with little finish. One hears criticisms passed upon the great superiority of this style to the finish of the other, and critics gravely express the hope that he will stick to the new style. Now this is all nonsense. In the one with the broad strokes greater *breadth of color* is obtained, not greater *breadth of effect*, and this is exceedingly suitable for pictures on staircases, and in high positions, and in large galleries. Take a proper distance and it produces as good an effect as the finished one, but not better in any degree. But for small rooms and for cabinets such a picture would be unsuitable. There is no superiority in the style, neither can William Hart obtain by it increased effects, save, indeed, of color. Effects of composition and of lines will be much stronger in the finished picture. A palette knife picture will give still stronger effects of color than the broad stroke picture, but it will not be so good, and by continuing the reasoning the latter will not be so good as the finished picture. Brandy has a good flavor and is very strong, but for all that it is inferior to really good wine. And those who mumble about the new style had better bethink themselves of Turner's "Slave Ship" if they want to comprehend what breadth of color is without finish. It is indeed a poem of color, but it ceases to be a picture.

Wyant has a very fine picture, No. 380, "Wilds of the Adirondacks," which is even better than his great one of last year. The composition is specially pleasing and unstudied, (that is to say, presenting that appearance,) and the overhanging masses of limestone rock are painted with a power that shows this artist is recovering all that he lost from his indisposition. Bristol also keeps up to last year's mark, and his picture, No. 385, a distant view of the Adirondacks, is a capital effort. The foreground of rocky pasture and white-fleeced sheep, the middle plain of woodland and tranquil lake, and the background of broad foreshortened plain, from which rise the bold peaks of the mountains, are all well rendered and poetically composed. Arthur Parton is not advancing, but receding. La Farge has a green map which he has the impudence to call a picture and to ask $3,000 for it. Cropsey also has a very bad picture and Whittredge this year does not redeem the promise of the last two exhibitions. Mr. T. L. Smith has a very fair Winter piece, No. 348, and it must be owned that he is making progress, which would be more apparent if he gave himself more latitude of subjects. Jervis McEntee has one magnificent picture, No. 202, and four very poor ones. The first, however, makes amends for all, and ought to be considered the finest landscape of the exhibition. It depicts the skeleton trees showering down their last leaves, which fall in the sluggish pools that lie in the rocky bed of an otherwise dry torrent. A bright-faced woman, with a glory of golden hair, surveys the scene with a poetic, meditating look. It is full of undertones, and is strongly painted, especially the sky, which is gray and quiet, but nevertheless has gleams in it. No. 204, "The Song of Summer," by the same artist, is very poor indeed, especially in atmosphere, which is anything but summery. Julian Scott, who is a very bright and promising artist, has two quite poor pictures of a Centennial character. J. G. Brown exhibits three, Nos. 241, 539, 384. The best of these is the largest, No. 384, "The Country Gallants," representing four children crossing a plank over a brook. There is a marked advance in this picture, and a not unsuccessful attempt to introduce the beauties of autumnal foliage. W. T. Richards has a wheat-field, No. 234, which is a very favorable specimen, not being so monochromous as his usual pictures; the greens are liquid and fresh, the grays of the sky exceedingly well handled, and the foreshortened wheat-field admirably drawn and painted.

NEW-ENGLAND BUSINESS FAILURES.

SUSPENSIONS IN BOSTON AND OTHER CITIES.

BOSTON, April 7.—In the list of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* are the following:

Stebbins, Grout & Co., dry goods merchants, Boston, are reported suspended. Their liabilities are reported in the neighborhood of $300,000, principally due in this city and New-York. The firm has been running under its present title since January, 1875, and the capital at that time is said to have been $130,000.

J. D. Sullivan, silver-plated ware, Boston, is reported as having failed. His liabilities are about fifteen thousand dollars, owed mostly to parties in Providence, Taunton, Meriden, (Conn.,) and New-York—four houses, one in each of the above cities, representing claims of $12,000. The assets aggregate about ten thousand dollars.

The preferred debts of N. C. Munson, contractor, of Shirley and Boston, are $637 20; due the towns of Shirley, Canton, and Lunenberg, and the City of Boston, for taxes, and $1,444 07 due various parties as wages for labor. The unsecured claims amount to $237,498 14, the secured claims to $790,649 34. The contingent liabilities are about $297,000, and the liabilities upon accommodation paper $2,510. Mr. Munson's unpledged assets are figured at $4,000. The largest creditor is a Boston party, whose claim is $300,000. A Medford party is creditor to the amount of $200,000. About $545,000 of secured liabilities are in favor of persons in this city. The unsecured liabilities are more scattered, but are largely due in Massachusetts.

The preferred debts of Seth Whittier, real estate, Boston, are $1,538 57, due the City of Boston for taxes. The secured claims are $523,000, ($25,000 being contingent,) and the value of the security is figured at $270,000. Of the secured liabilities $398,000 are due Boston savings banks, one being a creditor to the amount of $350,000. The unsecured debts are about fifty-five thousand dollars. The assets are figured up as $308,000, and the cases in action at $1,500.

Lorenzo Barker, lumber, Fitchburg, Mass., is reported failed. His liabilities are $38,413 27. There are assets of $7,099 36. His creditors accept eight cents on the dollar.

The Williams Milk Company, Newburyport, Mass., is reported failed, with liabilities of $20,000, one-half of which falls upon farmers.

William C. Whiting, manufacturer of carriages, Worcester, Mass., is reported failed.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mme. Pappenheim's first hearing in Italian opera afforded great pleasure to a numerous audience, gathered at the Academy of Music, last evening. She sang in "La Traviata," and her performance of *Violetta* proved itself justly entitled, by the artist's lyric talent and her strong dramatic impulses, to the liberal applause with which its best-known scenes were rewarded. The good impression of Mme. Pappenheim's work is the more creditable to the songstress in that the rôle is not exactly suited to her voice or style. The German representative of *Violetta*, last night, is a *prima donna drammatica* rather than an interpreter of *demi caractère* parts, and, besides, the recollection of Mme. Nilsson's exquisite personation of the Italianized *Marguerite Gautier* is one of which the influence cannot easily be escaped. Mme. Pappenheim, however, showed herself equal to her task. Her powerful voice was, as a rule, judiciously managed, her singing was occasionally both delicate and expressive, and her acting—and acting is more necessary in "La Traviata" than in many of Verdi's operas—was at all times impassioned and forcible. In "Ah! fors' è lui" slight nervousness was apparent, but the brilliant cabaletta "Sempre libera" was very effectively sung. Later on, Mme. Pappenheim's sensibility and stage experience gave unusual eloquence to the interview with *Germont*, and, in the finale of the third act, the same qualities stood her in excellent stead. In the last act, the artist did not, of course, endow "Gran Dio" with the profound emotion which Mme. Nilsson threw into it, but, if the rendering was less significant, it was earnest and effective. The brief preface to "Parigi, o cara," was taken too roughly and quickly to be strictly accurate in respect of intonation, and the duet itself was only passable. *Alfredo* was sung by Signor Buganini, a young tenor with a strong metallic voice and a rather crude style; the music allotted to *Germont* was neatly sung by Signor Tagliapietra, whose rich tones it is always a delight to listen to. Mme. Titiens appears at to-day's matinée in "Norma."

WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION CONCERT.

An audience which might fairly be referred to as the most brilliant gathered this season attended the concert given at Chickering Hall, last evening, in aid of the Women's Centennial Union. The programme and its interpretation were worthy of the assemblage, for the former included singing by Miss Kellogg and the Mendelssohn Glee Club, and piano-playing by Mr. Richard Hoffman, and the performance itself was so good that everything was encored. Further notice of the affair than this is scarcely needed. Most readers have become acquainted through these columns, if not by experience, with the fact that Miss Kellogg's brilliant voice and rare surety give her a prescriptive right among prima donnas to such showy and effective pieces as the polonaise from "Mignon," and Tito Mattei's "La Gioja," while the precise and nicely-shaded execution of part-music by the Mendelssohn Glee Club, has long been admired by the frequenters of their entertainments. Mr. Richard Hoffman rendered five numbers, two by Chopin, (the nocturne, opus 32, and the polonaise, opus 53,) two by Gottschalk, and one by William Mason. Mr. Hoffman always plays well, and the charm of his thoughtful and refined reading appeared somewhat enhanced, last night, by a welcome increase of spirit and force.

APTOMMAS' HARP RECITALS.

Mr. Aptommas, a harpist well known in this country about twelve years ago, and enjoying much celebrity in England and on the Continent, gave a recital of harp music at Steinway Hall, Thursday afternoon. We doubt if the present generation of dilettanti ever had so good an opportunity of estimating the capabilities of this seldom-used instrument as was then afforded them. Mr. Aptommas' *virtuosité* gives to its utterances a power and a charm of which no ordinary performance can convey the faintest idea. The strings fairly sing under his practiced fingers; he contrives to shade his delivery with the nicest gradations, and the ornate passages with which he varies and adorns his themes have a closeness and brilliancy of texture, so to speak, which must be observed to be fully appreciated. Nine compositions were interpreted by Mr. Aptommas Thursday, and none of the spectators could have thought the concert at all monotonous, for the ranks were kept unbroken until it terminated. A fine fantasia on motives from "I Montecchi e i' Capuletti," written expressly for the harp, showed its beauties and the performer's talent with special clearness. Just previous a wonderfully-effective rendering of the "Moonlight" sonata—effective particularly in the allegretto, which fairly sparkled, and only deficient in expressiveness where the sad and melodious theme imperatively demands a sustained tone which not even pianists are invariably equal to producing—was enjoyed and heartily applauded. Some popular English and Welsh tunes, Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith" and two of Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words" were the principal pieces interpreted besides these numbers.

THE BROOKLYN THEATRE

Although "Ferreol" was produced at the Brooklyn Theatre, on Monday, after the few and hurried rehearsals usually accorded to a piece intended to have a run of a few nights only, its performance has attracted attention in a degree scarcely anticipated by the management. The male characters are not so effectively portrayed as at the Union Square Theatre, and the stage-attire, though it is exceedingly good, is by no means so sumptuous, but the personages of the gentler sex fare a great deal better than at the [illegible] house, and the strongest scenes in the drama depending largely upon *Roberte*, the impression of "Ferreol," across the river, is at least as powerful as it is here. Miss Marie Gordon's representation meets the requirements of the heroine in every particular. It is distinguished by elegance, pathos, and passion, and by rare intensity, and while it is never deficient in the naturalness without which the work of the most skilled actress is utterly valueless, the taste, sentiment, and experience of the practiced artist are felt from first to last. The interviews with *Ferreol*, were they carried on with Mr. Thorne, instead of Mr. Arnott, whose bad memory, spasmodic delivery and dancing master's poses come near spoiling everything, would have more genuine eloquence than the New-York public has yet had occasion to discover in them. As it is, and in spite of the numberless defects of Mr. Arnott's personation, they are full of picturesque force, and the *dénouement* of each is quite a picture. Miss Kate Girard's portrayal of *Therese* is also to be cited as far superior to Miss Harrison's, and Mrs. Farren and Miss Thorpe are to be mentioned as worthy of the same praise. As implied already, the male rôles are less efficiently filled. We cannot but prefer Mr. H. B. Phillips' *Martial* to the eccentric and thoroughly unsympathetic rascal sketched by Mr. Stoddart, and Mr. W. H. Lingham's *Marquis*, if somewhat wanting in the paternal tenderness with which Mr. Parselle's acting is imbued, is, nevertheless, earnest and dignified. But the remaining characters do not demand notice. "Ferreol" will be given at the Brooklyn Theatre to-night, for the last time.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Pique" will be acted twice to-day at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The Parisian Varieties will, as usual, give two entertainments to-day.

Mme. Titiens is to sing in "Norma," at the Academy of Music, this afternoon.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer their habitual afternoon entertainment to-day.

"Brass" will have its usual afternoon performance at the Park Theatre to-day.

"The Hot Corn Girl," and "The Children in the Wood," make up to-day's matinée programme at Wood's Museum.

"Ferreol" will be acted at the Union Square Theatre, and also at the Brooklyn Theatre, this afternoon and this evening.

There will be matinée entertainments, with the usual variety programmes, to-day, at the Lyceum, Eagle, and Olympic Theatres.

Mr. Charles Roberts recited a large number of selections from well-known poets and prose-writers at Steinway Hall, Thursday evening. Mr. Roberts' magnificent voice and varied and impressive delivery were listened to with delight by a large audience.

"Tears, Idle Tears," with Mr. Montague, will preface both the afternoon and evening performance of "The Rivals," at Wallack's to-day.

At Mr. Thomas' extra concert, to occur on the evening of Easter Monday, April 17, Mr. S. B. Mills will play Chopin's E minor concerto, No. 1, Miss Drasdil will sing "O mio Fernando" and "In questa tomba," and the orchestra will render several choice selections from their splendid rèpertoire.

Mendelssohn's music to Sophocles' "Antigone" will be performed for the first time in America at the concert of the Liederkranz Society, to occur at their club-house to-morrow evening. Herr Protar and Frau Witte will read the text, and the soli and choruses will be interpreted by the society, with the co-operation of a full orchestra.

The Yale Glee Club, composed of about twenty Yale students, will give a concert in aid of the Young Women's Christian Association, at Chickering Hall, this evening. College songs will be part of the programme, which ought to appeal to the curiosity-loving public in general and to the resident alumni of the college in particular.

This evening a concert will be given at Steinway Hall in aid of the Homeopathic Hospital for Women. The patronesses have been so fortunate as to secure the volunteer services of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, and that artist will have the co-operation of Mrs. Hills, contralto; Mr. Alfred Pease, pianist, and Signor White, violinist. The hospital is in great need of aid to pay off the mortgage debt.

A WONDERFUL BILLIARD CONTEST.

THE GAME BETWEEN CYRILLE DION AND A. P. RUDOLPHE IN TAMMANY HALL—THE LATTER BEATEN OVER 1,100 POINTS.

The contest between Mr. Cyrille Dion and Mr. A. P. Rudolphe for the diamond cue and the championship of the American four-ball game of billiards was played in Tammany Hall last night with two and three-eighth inch balls on a five and one-half by eleven foot Phelan & Collander table. It is safe to say that such a game was never witnessed in this country before. It resulted in a marvelous victory for Mr. Dion, the score at the close of the game being 1,500 to 392 in his favor. For Mr. Rudolphe the utmost sympathy was felt, as he labored under a combination of unhappy circumstances which totally disorganized his usually brilliant play. Mr. Cyrille Dion having won the cue three times, it now becomes his personal property, and he is virtually the champion of the American four-ball game. The cue is made of solid ivory, with a diamond tip, and is almost completely covered with inscriptions commemorative of the occasions on which it has been contested for. The cue was presented by Phelan & Collender for competition in the tournament of May, 1869, held at Irving Hall, this City, and the following players competed for it: John Deery, Melvin Foster, A. P. Rudolphe, Henry Rhines, Peter Snyder, William Goldthwait, and Edward Daniels. Deery won the majority of games, and with it the cue and title of champion. Cyrille Dion came into its possession on Dec. 6, 1873, by forfeiture on the part of Albert Garnier.

Tammany Hall was crowded last night, an unusual number of ladies being among the audience. The game being called, Mr. J. Gleason was selected as Referee, while Amadee Guillette acted as Referee for Dion, and J. Kendall, of Boston, for Rudolphe. Dion won the first shot, and played his ball down the table, according to rule. This did not count an inning, although the majority of those present thought it did. From the beginning the game ran wholly in favor of Dion. Almost every shot he attempted counted, and the renewed applause of the audience seemed to stimulate him to try even more extraordinary shots. With Rudolphe the state of affairs was very different. In addition to hard luck, he played with the greatest nervousness, and could scarcely make a shot. The most simple caroms were missed by him one after the other, and the more he played the worse his chances became. Dion, on the contrary, strengthened his game as he went on, and, by brilliant draws, and gathering shots, fairly earned the title of champion. He ran 141, then 45, then 177, 114, 216, 99, and made the highest run of the night by nursing the balls on the right side and the lower cushion, scoring 228, slipping on a difficult position draw. Rudolphe at one time made an effort to play his old game, and ran 108, but he broke down again, and when the game was called Cyrille Dion had scored 1,500 to Rudolphe's 392. The complete score list of both men is as follows:

Dion—6, 3, 7, 12, 3, 1, 141, 3, 0, 45, 177, 48, 27, 3, 114, 3, 3, 216, 99, 42, 228, 9, 3, 30, 30, 0, 0, 18, 9, 12, 33, 0, 57, 12, 57, 3, 46. Total, 1,500. Average, 40 20-37.

Rudolphe—0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6, 6, 1, 0, 6, 0, 66, 108, 3, 9, 0, 0, 9, 3, 0, 36, 0, 0, 15, 0, 3, 36, 3, 0, 3, 27, 30, 12, 3, 1, 1. Total, 392. Average, 10 22-37.

The game, which began at 8:22, lasted precisely two hours, and is the quickest game played on record except that played by Melvin Foster, who ran out in one inning. The game last night fairly kills the four-ball American game of billiards, and in all the leading billiard saloons last night the opinion prevailed that another match at the American game would not be made.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RECEIVERSHIP CASE POSTPONED—EASTERN RAILROAD MISMANAGEMENT—MEETING OF MANAGERS AT CINCINNATI.

RICHMOND, April 7.—The case in the United States Circuit Court, involving the application of certain bondholders for the appointment of a Receiver for the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, was postponed to-day by Judges Bond and Hughes till Tuesday, May 2. Judge W. W. Shipman, of New-York, of counsel for the foreign bondholders, asked for the postponement, on account of the non-arrival of Mr. Collison, agent of the foreign bondholders, who, Judge Shipman stated, would probably reconcile certain difficulties that it was apprehended would arise in the progress of the case between Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio bondholders and holders of the divisional bonds, and thereby clear away what might otherwise be a fruitful source of embarrassment in the future progress of the case. The case, pending the delay, will remain in *statu quo*, and the current revenue of the road will be applied strictly to operating expenses. Other counsel were present as follows: Henry T. Wickham, counsel for foreign bondholders; Major Charles Stringfellow and Judge William J. Robertson, counsel for Gen. Mahone; Judge W. W. Crump, counsel on the part of the Divisional Trustees; L. R. Page, counsel of the Virginia and Tennessee Trustees; Judge Scarborough, counsel for the City of Norfolk; Drewey Hinton, counsel for the City of Petersburg; E. S. Brown, counsel for the city of Lynchburg, and Raleigh T. Daniel, Attorney General, representing the Board of Public Works.

BOSTON, April 7.—The Legislative Committee on Railroads in the Senate presented its report on the Eastern Railroad investigation this afternoon. It details the manner in which the debt of the company was increased from $4,000,000 in 1871 to $14,500,000 at the present time, through gross and reckless mismanagement. The report says that the testimony indicates that the road can go on paying its interest under the bill proposed, and by a judicious sale of unneeded property, eventually reduce the debt to $10,000,000, when the stockholders are to assume control. The committee concludes by reporting the following bill:

"No railroad corporation chartered under the laws of this Commonwealth shall hereafter issue any bonds, coupon notes, or other evidence of indebtedness payable, at periods of more than twelve months from the date thereof, except as provided by the act of 1874."

CINCINNATI, April 7.—A meeting of railroad managers was held with closed doors to-day at the Grand Hotel, and lasted until 8 o'clock this evening. It is understood that the greater portion of the day was consumed in the discussion of the question of Summer rates, but that no result was reached. A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of entering into a general arrangement for pooling earnings, and are to report at another meeting to be held in Chicago on the 15th inst.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

NORFOLK, April 7.—Hon. L. H. Chandler mysteriously disappeared from his residence here yesterday morning, and it is believed he has committed suicide. When retiring to his room on Wednesday night, he gave orders to be awakened early in the morning, to go to Richmond at 5 o'clock. On Thursday morning he was found missing, having left his room in his night clothes, shoes, and hat, and no trace of him has as yet been discovered. Mr. Chandler was formerly District Attorney for this district, but was latterly Pension Agent for the State of Virginia, and was one of the most prominent and influential Republicans in the State. He had been prominently mentioned as the coming nominee of that party for Congress from this district. He left no papers to indicate a cause for his sudden disappearance. He was injured at the Capitol disaster in Richmond some years ago, since which time he has been subject to occasional fits of melancholy, and it is thought he has destroyed himself while laboring under one of these attacks. His accounts were examined to-day by an agent of the department and found correct. He was from Maine, having come to this city thirty years ago. He acted with the Whig Party until the war, when he went North and was appointed Consul to Martinique.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

AN EXPLICIT DENIAL BY MR. HENDERSON OF CERTAIN PUBLISHED STATEMENTS OF HIS TESTIMONY—GEN. COWAN TESTIFIES IN REGARD TO BELL, THE EX-DETECTIVE—SOUTH CAROLINA CASES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The published statements of the testimony given by Mr. Henderson concerning the whisky trials are denied by him. He never received any letters from Secretary Bristow. It will be remembered that the reports state he was in correspondence with the Secretary, who marked his letters to be burned when read, and that he had similar correspondence with Bluford Wilson. He had only one letter from the latter, which was stolen and changed and returned here to injure the latter. The denial of Henderson is full and explicit, and the President is entirely satisfied that no such testimony was given and that no such correspondence was carried on. The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day examined Gen. S. R. Cowan, who was Assistant Secretary of the Interior till March 14. He testified that he gave Detective Bell the card produced by the Secretary of the Interior yesterday, upon the representation by him that he had been employed by "the folks at the White House," and was entitled to his per diem and allowances; knowing that Bell had been appointed upon a card from the President, he believed him for that reason. Witness did not know how much he was entitled to, nor did he certify to the accuracy of the accounts. It was the duty of the proper officers of the department to examine into that. Bell said he did not, under the circumstances, want to tell Le Barnes, Chief of the Secret Service of the Interior Department, what service he was performing. Witness had never been spoken to by the President, Babcock or Luckey, either about the appointment or Bell's pay. He had not communicated with either of them on the subject of his appointment or pay at any time. Thomas B. Connery testified that he was in charge of the new York *Herald*, under Mr. Bennett, at the time when the cipher dispatch of Feb. 10 was printed. Mr. Danford asked him if he knew Detective Bell? He said he did; that he met him in New-York on Sunday, Feb. 8, and had a conversation with him. Witness declined to answer any questions relating to the subject of that conversation without the consent of Mr. Bennett. The committee decided that the witness should go to New-York, consult with Mr. Bennett, and return to Washington by Tuesday next.

A letter from Greenville, S. C., announces that thirty-three of the illicit distillers recently captured in South Carolina by Major Wagner, Revenue Agent, were taken to Charleston on the morning of the 5th inst., to be tried before Judge Bond, in the United States Circuit Court now in session in Charleston. Besides these there are 100 more to be tried in August next.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The statement made some days ago by Detective Bell, that Revenue Agent Colony had in his confidence or employ an operator in the Western Union Telegraph office, in this city, from whom he obtained valuable information regarding the operations of the Whisky Ring, has led to an investigation of the matter by the officers of the telegraph company. Mr. Colony says Bell's testimony, on this point, at least, is false. He denies ever having had an arrangement with any telegraph operator here and offers to make an affidavit to that effect. Inquiry in other directions fails to show that any telegrapher here had any connection whatever with the whisky frauds, or that any dispatches were obtained from the telegraph office except under the subpœna *duces tecum* issued by the United States Court.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The Government attorneys here have received information that Sehon D. Thorpe, one of the Whisky Ring storekeepers who had pleaded guilty to a number of indictments for conspiracy, has left the country. He embarked at New-York two or three days ago for some foreign port, but the particular port has not transpired. Thorpe was the main witness against McKee, and without his testimony it will be impossible to convict McKee should he obtain a new trial. A rumor is in circulation that William O. Avery has escaped from Washington to Canada, but there is no evidence of the truth of the report. McKee's motion for a new trial will be decided to-morrow morning, as well as Avery's.

CHICAGO, April 7.—In the Freisinger whisky trial to-day the Government rested its case, and the defense introduced Gangers, Storekeepers, and others who were connected with the Milan distillery, who testified that they never saw or knew of any illegality on the part of the owners.

THE PROSECUTIONS IN THIS CITY.

It is understood that the session yesterday of the Grand Jury, in the United States Circuit Court, was wholly occupied in the examination of witnesses, in the matter of alleged whisky frauds in this City. These witnesses, who are from the West, have been in the City several days, and their presence being known, they have received every attention from some of the liquor merchants, many of whom feel considerable anxiety as to the matters now before the Grand Jury. It is stated that one or two prominent liquor houses in this City have undoubtedly been implicated in the illicit practices of the Western distillers, and it is probable criminal indictments will be returned against them. One of the witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday, one Nicolas Collins, was arrested immediately after concluding his testimony, on a charge of perjury. He was taken before United States Commissioner Shields and committed for examination in default of $5,000 bail. None of the circumstances regarding the case were disclosed, and probably will not be until the session of the Grand Jury is completed.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 8—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States, diminishing westerly winds, rising barometer, cooler, clear weather.*

For New-England, rising barometer, north-west winds, cooler, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A house owned by E. D. Poronto, in West Rutland, Vt., and one adjoining, owned by S. Smith, were burned Thursday night. Mr. Smith loses about five thousand dollars, which is partially covered by insurance.

At Shelby Centre, two miles south of Medina, a large flouring mill and a number of buildings connected with it were burned at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The property was not insured.

The residence of Mr. Jesse Foster, at Brushy Neck, near Sag Harbor, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, causing a loss of $15,000. It was partially insured.

A fire occurred at 9:30 o'clock last night in the toy store of Meyer Meyers, No. 447 Grand street, causing $1,000 damage to stock and $300 on building; fully insured.

RECEPTION OF THE TEACHERS.

The Teachers' Association of this City had a brilliant reception last evening in Steinway Hall, the programme including vocal and instrumental music and recitations. Mr. B. D. L. Southerland presided. Miss Clementine Lasar, soprano, and Miss Anna Drasdil, contralto, gave selections; Mr Caryl Florio presided at the piano, and Miss Augusta L. Dargon recited Davis' "Fontenoy," and selections from Tennyson and Burns.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—The news sent by the Signal Service of a decline of one inch in the river at Cairo and St. Louis to-day, causes rejoicing among those interested in planting on the river bottom. The rise here was very slight, the river to-night marking thirty-five feet on the gauge, or one foot above the level of last August, and within nine inches of the great flood of 1858. It is believed here that the check in the rise at this point is caused by the water finding a new outlet into sunken lakes along the St. Francis bottom. Thus far little damage is reported beyond that of retarding planting operations and considerable loss of stock.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, April 7.—The steamer Maryland remains ashore at Vineyard Haven, hard and fast, and it is thought that the steamer Charles Pearson will not be able to haul her off. The Captain has telegraphed to New-Haven for help to dig her out.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.—The schooner Mary Augusta is ashore on Block Island, and is full of water. The crew have reached Newport.

SICK HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a torpid liver, a disordered stomach or costiveness, the distressing effects of which DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will speedily remove. By their beneficial action on the biliary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of a return.—*Advertisement.*

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Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Children should use them daily.

MARRIED.

CLARK—TAYLOR.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, April 5, 1876, by Dr. Francis Kip, WALTER A. CLARK, of La Porte, Ind., to GEORGIE E., only daughter of H. B. Taylor, Esq., of Green Ridge, Staten Island.

HYDE—SEARING.—On Thursday, April 6, at the Church of the Holy Saviour, New-York, by Rev. A. B. Carter, HARRY HYDE to HANNAH H., daughter of Dr. G. N. Searing, both of Hempstead, Long Island.

LILLIE—CLARKE.—On Thursday, 6th inst., at Calvary Church, by E. A. Washburn, D. D., THOMAS WILLIAM LILLIE and CLARA LOUISE, daughter of E. A. Clarke.

DIED.

ALLISON.—Owing to delays upon the railroad, the funeral services of MICHAEL ALLISON, of Tappan, were deferred, and will be held at Norwood upon the arrival of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey train leaving foot of Chambers st. at 8:30 A. M. on Saturday, the 8th inst. The body will arrive at foot of Chambers st. on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 12:30, and carriages will there be in waiting. Interment at Green-Wood.

ALEXANDRE.—At his late residence, No. 27 West 27th st., on Friday evening, April 7, FRANCIS VICTOR ALEXANDRE, in the 34th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CECIL.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, April 6, HELEN A., wife of Frank F. Cecil, and daughter of Robert M. and Caroline A. Hunter.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, No. 41 Halsey st., Newark, on Tuesday morning, April 11, at 11 o'clock.

CROWELL.—On Friday, April 7, 1876, THEODORE, son of Joseph and Ellie F. Crowell, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, William Fletcher, No. 27 Dominick st., on Sunday, April 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Foster's Meadow, Long Island.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, JAMES DAVIS, aged 64 years.

Funeral services at St. James' Church, corner Madison av. and 126th st., at 3 P. M., April 10. Cars leave Grand Central depot at 2:30 P. M.

DOUGLASS.—On Thursday, March 6, after a lingering illness, REBECCA EDWARDS, aged 80 years, mother of Seth C. and Robert D. Douglass.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, No. 25 Norfolk st., on Saturday, March 8, at 10 A. M. Remains will be taken to Springdale, Conn., for interment.

GARDNER.—On Friday morning, April 7, AUGUSTUS KINSLEY GARDNER, M. D., aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from All Souls' Church, corner 4th av. and 20th st., on Monday, April 10, at 10 A. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HAWKINS.—At Newburg, Friday, April 7, after a lingering illness, MARY HOMAN, wife of Capt. N. T. Hawkins, aged 62 years, 11 months, and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Sabbath afternoon, April 9, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

HALE.—On Thursday, April 6, ANNIE M., eldest daughter of Maria A. and the late Holman J. Hale.

Funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, William Rider, No. 332 West 23d st., on Saturday, April 8, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

LOW.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Thursday, April 6, DANIEL LOW, aged 83 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Sunday, April 9, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the Quarantine Landing on the arrival of the boat, which leaves the foot of Whitehall st., at 1 o'clock.

MAISON.—In the City of Petersburg, Va., March 24, 1876, SARAH M., wife of Wm. P. Maison, of Philadelphia, Penn.

MELROSE.—On 7th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH MELROSE, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends and the members of the Stanton Street Baptist Church are invited to attend her funeral, from the Baptist Home, on 68th st., near 4th av., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLDEN.—On Friday morning, April 7, ex-Gov. C. S. OLDEN, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Princeton, N. J., on Monday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

PALMER.—On Thursday, April 6, HATTIE M., wife of Lowell M. Palmer and daughter of the late Samuel Wilde, in the 29th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

PHŒNIX.—At her residence in this City, on Wednesday night, MARY, widow of J. Philips Phœnix and daughter of the late Stephen Whitney, aged 66 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock without further notice.

TRIMBLE.—On Wednesday, April 5, JOHN TRIMBLE.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 780 Madison av., on Saturday, 8th inst., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN COURT.—On Thursday, April 6, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., CHARLES HERBERT, son of Charles W. and Aglia L. Van Court, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 16 days.

Will be buried to-day at 2 P. M. from the residence of C. T. Hazen.

WHITE.—At Orange, N. J., on the 7th, Mrs. L. A. WHITE, aged 80 years.

Funeral on Monday, April 10, at 1 P. M., from Grace Church, 11:20 A. M. train foot Barclay st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, April 5, LOUIS ERNEST, eldest son of Leonidas P. and Mary R. Williams, aged 5 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 52 West 51st st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

HIPPODROME BUILDING,
SUNDAY, APRIL 9.
LECTURES TO CHRISTIANS, 8 to 8:45 A. M.

Admission free by ticket. To be had on application at Hippodrome.

For WOMEN ONLY, 3 to 4 P. M. } Without ticket.
For MEN ONLY, 8 to 9 P. M. }

SATURDAY, April 8, and every Saturday thereafter, the Noon Meeting will be held in Association Hall, 23d st., near 4th av., from 12 to 1 o'clock. Subject, "Special Prayer for Christian Work."

YOUNG MEN'S MEETINGS on SATURDAY EVENING in Association Hall, at 8 o'clock, for YOUNG MEN ONLY, and on SUNDAY EVENING in Fourth Avenue Hall, at 9 o'clock.

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The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, April 8, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wyoming, via Queenstown, and at 11 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Labrador, via Havre; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Algeria, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Cimbria, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 12 noon, for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown; and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, must be specially addressed per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 18, 1876. The direct mails for Porto Rico, Brazil, &c., leave New-York April 15, 1876. The mails for West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York April 27.

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[*From the Boston Traveller, April 17, 1874.*]

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Second Number nearly ready of the new monthly magazine, or monthly diary of important events and popular current miscellany, prose and verse. The greatest magazine success of modern times; everybody who sees it is delighted with it, and thousands and thousands are being sold. ⁂Price, 50 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
Madison Square, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, April 7, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold two four-story brick houses, with lots each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 375 feet east of Second avenue, for $5,100 and $5,900 respectively, the purchaser being the New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action. Under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, T. L. Ogden, Esq., Referee, Hugh N. Camp sold a plot of land 51.8 by 85.11 by 50 by 98.1, on Central avenue, south-east corner of Morris street, and a plot, 51.5 by 109.6 by 50 by 121.7, on Central avenue, north-east corner of Orchard street, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, for $1,900 each, to Lewis G. Morris, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. No other sales were made.

The sale by B. Smith of a house and lot on East Seventy-third street, west of Madison avenue, was adjourned to April 12, and the sales by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of four lots on West One Hundred and Forty-third street, east of Eleventh avenue, and eight lots on West One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, corner of Tenth avenue, sine die.

In relation to the proposed sale on Thursday of the premises Nos. 35 and 37 Frankfort street, we stated that the property was offered at the face of a mortgage of $27,000. This was a mistake, and a correction is hereby made. We should have said that a mortgage of $30,000 could remain on the property if a satisfactory bid was received.

Lespinasse & Friedman, No. 3 Pine street, report having sold at private contract, to Mr. Higgins, sixteen lots, bounded by Tenth avenue, Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets, for $30,000, cash; also, a plot of land on Naegle avenue and Hillside street, south of Dyckman street, Dyckman estate, in size 263 by 200 by 163, for $5,000, cash.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Only two sales are noticed for to-day at the Exchange, namely:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 103.3, East Fifteenth street, north side, 245.6 feet east of Avenue A.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. B. Hoxie, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.4 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 69.8 feet west of Ninth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brick house and lot on East 117th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25x100.11	$5,100
1 four-story brick house and lot on East 117th st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 2d av., adjoining above, lot 25x100.11	5,900

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 plot on Central av., s. e. corner of Morris st., Mott Haven, 23d Ward, 51.8x85.11x50x98.1	$1,900
1 plot on Central av., n. e. corner of Orchard st., Mott Haven, 23d Ward, 51.5x109.6x50x121.7	1,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 6.

Boulevard, e. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 151st st., 25x100; J. W. Bell and wife to Edwin Bouton	$5,700
34th st., s. s., 380 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x98.9; Ann E. Clay to John C. Quick	10,100
Lane, n. e. s., (Yonkers,) lots Nos. 117 and 118, 50x94.6; Charles Darke and wife to Ann McGlynn	400
118th st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100; Richard Fisher to Anna G. Huner and others, Executors	nom.
45th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 50x100.5; Herrman Frohmann and wife to Eliza Boul.	40,000
Lane, n. e. s., (Yonkers,) lots Nos. 117 and 118, 50x94.6; Ann McGlynn to Philip J. Brady	400
150th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98; James Mulligan to William Mulligan	3,000
43d st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th av., 20.10x100.5; Andrew M. Russell to Joseph Fields	nom.
110th st., s. s., 234 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x100.11; John Russell and wife to Charles A. G. Depew	4,000
58th st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th av., 35x100.5; James R. Smith and wife to Thomas McManus	6,333
Lexington av., w. s., 65.8 ft. s. of 29th st., 16.3x81; Flora M. Van Acker and husband to J. H. Adams	nom.
14th st., s. s., 66 ft. e. of 1st av., 28x180; George Zaure and wife to Jacob Zaure	20,000
Washington av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 166th st., 67.8x200; same to same	14,000
Leroy st., n. s., 167.1 ft. e. of Hudson st., 21.8x100; John H. Quick and wife to Mary Pope	16,000
78th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th av., 23.4x102.2; Martha A. Webber and husband to Bernard Moloney	6,500
Thompson st., w. s., No. 27, 20x80; Frank Wensel and wife to John P. Schmohl	15,750
28th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x98.9; Emily J. Weeks to Gilbert N. Marshall	20,000
10th av., e. s., 32.11 ft. s. of 40th st., 16.6x60; John Schwarz and wife to Joseph Kieser	6,000
40th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; Same to Gottlieb Niess	7,000
Cortilard st., e. s., 53.5 ft. n. of West Farms road, 100x000, 24th ward; G. P. Smith, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company	500
Oak st., n. s., 130.9 ft. w. of James st., 28.6x irregular; J. M. Levy, Referee, to Regine Dinkelspiel	7,100
Bowery, e. s., near Stanton st., ½ part; N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Sophie E. Beach and others	12,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Avenue B, n. w. corner 4th st., 21 years; James Morris, (Trustee,) to Jacob M. Patterson and others, (Executors)	$1,600
Broadway, No. 777, 6 years; Eleanor Blackstock to William Jackson	7,250
Avenue A, No. 37, store and back room, 3 years; Peter Stadlinger to Friederich Kirchert	780
34th st., West, Nos. 535, 537, and 539, 5 years; John Carl to Alexander Reid	1,150
William st., No. 116, store, 5 years; St. Vincent Hospital to G. W. Leman	600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON EASY TERMS, TO CLOSE TWO ESTATES.

About 100 lots in one piece, suitable for an institution, between 9th and 10th avs. and 135th to 138th st. Apply at office of estate WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner of 34th st., and to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 68 East 61st st., in the evening.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE.

The granite building on the corner of Broadway and Chambers st.; the lots on Broadway are 50.11 feet. For particulars, apply to WILLIAM H. ADDOMS & CO., No. 99 Gold st.

NO. 224 MADISON AV.

FOR SALE—This handsome full-size four-story brown stone, near 36th st., in the middle of the block, opposite the residences of Messrs. Phelps and Dodge. The location is one of the best in the City, and the house is in perfect order; price very low.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

OWNERS AND PREMIUM COMMITTEE-MEN, who have obtained plans for building, are freely invited to inspect approved examples, in order to correct abuses and secure large results with small means, at the Architectural Library of ALEX. J. DAVIS, No. 36 Waverley place.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY 21-FOOT house on 39th st., just west of 5th av., can be bought at a low price, as the owner is anxious to leave the city. House in complete order, hard-wood finish, frescoed; price asked, $35,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR CENTRAL Park and Elevated Railroad—Three-story brown-stone house, $12,000; cost $18,000.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

FIFTH AV.—$55,000, ONLY $5,000 CASH, WILL buy a gem of a house, 22x41x51, on the avenue, near 45th st. Inquire at No. 3 East 45th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 14 West 50th st., one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 7 West 50th st.

INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE CHEAP, 75 FEET OF ground, with houses; best part of 3d av. COUTANT, No. 499 3d av. No agents.

FIFTH AV.—$55,000 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL small house in the avenue, near 45th st.; $5,000 cash only asked. Inquire at No. 3 East 45th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Improved and unimproved Brooklyn property; various lots and locations. Apply to WM. JEREMIAH, No. 96 Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, store-room, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A COTTAGE IN MAGNOLIA ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., for sale cheap; terms to suit. JOHN MURRAY, No. 55 West 16th st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY PRIVATE FAMILY, FOUR ADULTS, for six months from May 1, a partially furnished cottage, not over fifty minutes from this City; must have range, bath, &c., two or three acres ground, healthy location. Address, with particulars, C. L. B., Post Office Box No. 695, City.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FROM ABOUT May 1, for six months, the whole or part of a nicely-furnished house; with stable preferred; must be convenient to depot. Address, stating rent and full particulars, W. W., Post Office Box No. 4,780.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, ON OR NEAR MURRAY Hill, full-sized house and lot; no brokerage or commission asked or paid; owners only. Address C. A. S. H., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN, A small two-story basement brick house; good location; $4,500 to $5,000 cash. Address, with full particulars, CASH, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward. Address J. H. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, giving rent and location.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$11,000.—ORANGE MOUNTAIN, TEN minutes' walk to Valley Station, fourteen miles to New-York, new three-story house, 38x45; all modern improvements; corner lot, 100x212; view unsurpassed; terms to suit.
S. D. MACK, No. 35 Union square.

ORANGE, N. J.—IN LLEWELLYN PARK; SALE or rent; handsome house in excellent order, containing eleven rooms; all modern improvements, with three acres land, garden, barn, and man's house. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.; Orange office opposite depot.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres, between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings, with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT MORRISTOWN, MADISON, AND SUMMIT.—Elegant Residences, neat cottages, furnished and unfurnished, to let, for sale, and exchange, by J. HENRY JOHNSON & CO., Morristown, N. J.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE.—COUNTRY seats and cottages for sale and rent, furnished and unfurnished; shore front properties; hour from City.
J. W. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF
DESIRABLE CLINTON AV. PROPERTY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, 1876,
at 12 M., at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK,
by order of the Executors of estate of
JAMES H. LOUNSBERY, DECEASED,

the dwelling-house, with grounds and stable, situate on the easterly side of Clinton av., about 100 feet north of Lafayette av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The main house is 41 feet 6 inches by 50 feet, three stories high, with attic, basement, and cellar. The extension is two stories high, with attic, basement, and cellar. The front is of brown-stone, with double-columned brown-stone portico, and two brown-stone bay windows.

The stable on Hamilton st. is 50 feet by 35 feet, two stories high, and faced up with Calisburg front bricks.

The entire first story is lined and finished in hard wood.

A tenement is finished in the second story.

The lot is 50 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep.

The property was designed by the late J. H. Lounsbery as a first-class residence, and in all its appointments and construction is considered to be one of the best in Brooklyn.

The location is the best on Brooklyn's handsomest avenue, and must enhance in value, as building plots on the avenue are daily becoming more scarce. The attention of gentlemen desiring to secure a first-class residence in a first-class location is specially called to this sale, as the Executors have determined to close out the property at a figure much below its actual cost.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

P. M. DINGEE,
CHAS. PRATT, } Executors.
A. B. LOUNSBERY,

A photo-lithograph of the buildings can be had of the Executors or Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

Plans of the buildings can be seen at the architect's office, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

The house will be open for inspection from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

BY JOHN D. BAILEY.

WHEATLAND
RAIL MILLS AND BLAST FURNACES,
FOR SALE.

WE WILL OFFER AT AUCTION, on the premises,
ON THURSDAY APRIL 13, 1876,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The above-named valuable property, located at Wheatland, Mercer County, Penn., on the line of the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad, and having track connection with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The property consists of four blast furnaces, capable of producing 800 tons of pig-metal weekly; one rail mill nearly new, with all modern improvements and capable of producing 1,000 tons of rails weekly; some 220 buildings, consisting of tenant houses, managers' and clerks' houses, brick and frame offices, carpenter shop, store, locomotive-house, ice-house, stables, &c., &c., together with about 325 acres of land, one and three-quarter miles of railroad track, switch, siding, &c. The furnaces and rail mills are in good order and ready for immediate use, and the buildings in good condition, the larger portion of them having been but recently erected.

Also, 800 SHARES, BEING TWO-THIRDS INTEREST OF
SHENANGO COAL COMPANY STOCK,

Together with certain leases and royalties on coal in mines now being operated by said company, a detailed description of which will be furnished on application.

TERMS—One-half cash, $10,000 of which (either in cash or approved certified check) will be required at time of sale, remainder of cash payment on tender of deed; balance in one, two, and three years, with interest, and secured by bond and close mortgage, with scire facias clause, on the premises.

For pamphlet, giving full detailed description of Wheatland property, buildings, machinery, furnaces, &c., address

R. J. ANDERSON,
JOHN J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees in Bankruptcy of J. T. & C. A. Wood, No. 114 Water st., Pittsburg.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
RICHARD V. HARNETT will sell at auction
On WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1876,
at 12 o'clock M., at the
Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
Under the direction of S. H. Hurd, Esq.,
Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank,
pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court.
THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
corner 26th st.
ALSO,

No. 969 FIFTH AVENUE.—Four-story high-stoop Nova Scotia stone house, 22x80x100 feet.

No. 36 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, basement, and sub-cellar, 21.6x55x75 feet.

No. 28 EAST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55x100.5. Leasehold.

Nos. 7, 19, 21, 23, AND 25 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, 20x55x100.5. Leasehold.

All the above houses contain every modern improvement throughout.

No. 156 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—Two-story brick stable, 20x98.9 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET.—Two lots, with two-story (Mansard roof) frame house, 20x36. Each lot 25x99.11.

TARRYTOWN.—80 70-100 acres of land on Union Heights, at Tarrytown.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—Country seat, half acre of land, and house, 30x36 feet.

Permits to inspect houses and further information at No. 111 Broadway, basement.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE.

TWO ELEGANT HOUSES,
Nos. 583 and 614 5th av.
Built by Duggin & Crossman, Architects.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, April 18, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE, No. 583, NEAR 47TH ST.—House 19x73 feet, lot 100.

FIFTH AVENUE, No. 614, (LEASEHOLD,) NEAR 49TH ST.—House 15x100 feet, lot 125.

Pamphlets containing terms, with descriptions and diagrams can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., or of Duggin & Crossman, No. 63 East 41st st., corner of Park av., or at the houses.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTY-SECOND ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Extra choice magnificently-furnished high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; rent low. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES
TO RENT,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
COMPLETE LISTS FREE.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

AT INWOOD—TO LET, A SWISS COTTAGE, 12 rooms; ten minutes from depot; house has all the modern improvements; splendid location, fine views, and rent reasonable. Apply to
JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 1½ Pine st.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, LOWER PARTS OF houses No. 109 Bank st., No. 163 Charles st., No. 774 Greenwich st.; modern improvements, good yards, moderate rent.
RUFUS KING, owner, No. 67 7th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON THE banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence, with ten acres, thirty-five minutes from 42d and 30th sts. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME PLACE NEAR PLEASANT Valley, on west shore of the Hudson; twelve acres, large house, outbuildings, lawn, garden, shade, &c.; rent cheap to good tenant. Apply at No. 23 Thomas st., office G. K. Sheridan.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH LAWN and garden, for $275, and one partly furnished for $200 a year; fifteen miles from New-York, near depot, in Westchester County. Apply to Dr. MOTT, No. 62 Madison av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT ON 5TH AV., (Murray Hill.)—An elegantly-furnished corner house on 5th av., above 36th st., will be rented to a private family only for one or two years; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THREE story, brown stone, 23 by 65, lot 98 feet deep; contains fourteen rooms; in fine order and in good neighborhood; No. 206 East 18th st.; rent $200 per month. Address J. M. RAYMOND, 835 Broadway.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK,
Astor House, Office No. 37.
TO LET, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING TO RENT.—No. 24 West 51st st., with mirrors, chandeliers, &c.; immediate possession. Inquire on premises.

AN APARTMENT TO LET ON 6TH AV.—First flat; five rooms, with a kitchen, servant's and store-room. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, Corner of Broadway and 33d st.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO LET, SEVERAL HOUSES near station, eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements; rent to suit the times. Inquire at the railroad station for J. or D. W. BONNEL.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SOUTH side 90th st., second house east Avenue A, $430. Inquire next door.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

EAST SIDE FRENCH FLATS, HEATED THROUGHOUT WITH STEAM.—The Eastminster apartment house, Beekman Hill, Nos. 228 and 230 East 50th st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be open for tenants on the 1st of May; eight flats of seven rooms each, besides bath-room and trunk-room; also, front offices for a physician; steam-heated throughout; high ceilings; large and well lighted rooms; private halls and servants' stairs; windows on the main hall and stairs, and in all rooms facing the west and south. Rents range from $70 to $55 per month. Apply to the janitor in the building, or to
A. B. OGDEN,
NO. 409 East 53d st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED RESIDENCE to let, located in the most desirable part of the city, less than ten minutes' walk from depot. The grounds (1½ acres) tastefully laid out. Shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, fine lawn, shrubbery, &c. Stable and carriage-house, with billiard room on second story. House has twelve rooms and laundry, with ample closets; all modern improvements. The place is very attractive and artistic. House has fine wide piazzas, and is well furnished. To a careful family, reasonable terms. Owner may be seen or addressed at Humbert Bros., No. 18 Wall st., or in the evening at No. 34 West 26th st.

TO LET OR LEASE, FURNISHED—ON THE banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence with about ten acres, complete in all respects; lawn, fruit, garden, and a full complement of outbuildings for a first-class residence; house fifty feet square, and contains water, gas, furnace, range, &c., and is a Summer or Winter residence; thirty minutes from 42d st.; there is a dock on the property; fine boating, bathing, and fishing. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.

$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.
KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, the residence of the late Robert Mead, at Greenwich, Conn., near churches; two acres in lawn and garden; abundance of choice fruit; house has sixteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; good stable on premises; location one of the finest in Greenwich, a view of the Sound for many miles; ten minutes' from depot; twelve trains daily from New-York. Apply to
THOS. G. RITCH,
No. 271 Broadway.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.

The four-story English-basement house, No. 417 West 22d st., near 9th av., and one block from Elevated Railway station; house is in good order, contains sixteen rooms, and has the modern improvements.

For permit apply to
S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st.,
Second door east of 8th av.

HANDSOME HOUSES—FURNACE, GAS, water, ten rooms, all improvements, and half an acre, near depot; rent, $325; large houses, $500. Also, a beautiful furnished house, all improvements, fine location. Send your address and I will call. Apply at Woglom's book store, No. 230 Greenwich st., near Barclay, or to ROBT. PEELE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

APARTMENT FLATS IN THE NEW BLOCK of buildings 5th av. and Carroll st., Brooklyn, consisting of parlor, dining-room, private bath, four bedrooms, kitchen; stationary tubs, range, dumb waiter; private hall carpeted; each apartment complete; rents low; 5th av. cars from Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries, distance twenty minutes. Apply to janitor, or W. B. COOPER & CO., No. 99 Pearl st., New-York.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT CHESTNUT Ridge, Bergen County, N. J., two and a half story house, containing nine rooms, attic and cellar, all improvements, together with one acre of land; arrangements can be made for stabling. For particulars address MARK DEWSNAP, as above, or Central Wire Works, No. 18 New Church st., New-York.

TO RENT—ON NORTH BROADWAY, YONKERS, a commodious house, well furnished; all modern improvements; abundance of water; ample lawn and garden; horses, carriages, coachman, &c.; possession May 1, for six months or one year. For permits apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, No. 1 Getty House, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET—THREE DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, (modern conveniences,) at Newtown, Long Island; for location, health, and accessibility to New-York unsurpassed; hourly by two railroads; twenty-two minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; rent, $450 to $800. Apply to Mr. WARREN, Newtown, or address H. BRADISH, Post Office Box No. 4,741 New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT ELIZABETH TO RENT from May 1; convenient to depot and in the highest part of the city; nine rooms, with bath-room and laundry; house 38x40; lot 75x150, with use of adjoining lot, 100x150, until sold; garden with fruit of all kinds. Address ELIZABETH, Box No. 5,573 New-York P. O.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY FOR A TERM OF years, a handsomely furnished three-story house, near 5th av. and Union square. Preference will be given to a party willing to retain a couple of rooms for the proprietor, and board him and his wife during their occasional visits to the City. For an interview address A. B. C., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED—AT AUDUBON PARK, this City, large double house with stable. This property is on the Hudson River, and occupies entire block between 155th and 156th sts. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway, or COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., Executors.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-STORY subcellar basement and attic frame house, No. 82 11th st., between 3d and 4th avs.; handy to all ferries by cars; has a two-story extension, eleven rooms; all improvements; rent, $450. Apply to E. H. WINCHESTER, No. 504 3d av., Brooklyn.

TO LET, AT QUOGUE, LONG ISLAND—A splendid new cottage of nine rooms; very pleasant; short distance from Gen. Dix's mansion; good bathing and fishing; ten minutes from beach and twenty minutes from station. Address WILLIAM J. STEVENS, Quogue, Long Island.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, CONTAINING one acre of ground, with stable attached, and well stocked with the choicest fruit-trees; situated on 155th st., near 4th av., twenty minutes from Grand Central Depot, and five minutes from Melrose Depot. Inquire on the premises or of J. RAE, Jr., No. 209 East 19th st.

MADISON AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—A FAMILY giving up housekeeping, will rent for a year their house, full size, well furnished; butler's extension and billiards; to a strictly private family at a very low rent. Address Townsend, Box No. 402 Post Office.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, A HANDSOME brick residence, stable, and two acres of ground; fine river views; two minutes from depot. Apply to LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

ANY RESPECTABLE FAMILY WISHING to hire a first-class French flat in the new brown-stone houses No. 330 West 48th st., apply as above, to the owner.

TO LET—THE PROPERTY NO. 201 SOUTH ST., a three-story building near Catharine slip.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 PINE ST.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP TWENTY-FIVE foot house, eighteen rooms; 23d st., near 7th av.; rent $2,700; last year was $3,100. OWNER, No. 835 Broadway, room No. 2, from 12 till 3.

TO LET—LARGE MANSION, FOURTEEN ROOMS, five acres of well-fruited and shade trees, stable, &c., on Long Island, thirty-five minutes from New-York City Hall. A. RAPELYE, No. 113 William st.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, HOUSE, FIFTEEN rooms; carriage-house; about one acre; choice fruit; fine river view; very healthy; rent very moderate. Inquire at No. 150 Nassau st., Room No. 4.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 10 East 86th st.; house commands a lovely view of the Central Park. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LEASE—ONE TO FIVE YEARS, THE ELEGANT new houses Nos. 463, 465, 467, and 469 5th av.; rent very moderate.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 150 2D av., near 10th st., in perfect order and delightfully located; will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. W. A. RANSOM, No. 537 Broadway.

AT MONTCLAIR—ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished; beautiful locations. HOWE & PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar st. and Montclair.

UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED HOUSES to rent at moderate rents.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 9 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY—Three-story brick, basement and attic, 25x55, besides laundry. Apply on the premises.

SUMMER RESIDENCES ON THE HUDSON River for sale and to let.
HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSTON st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Broad and Wall sts.
RENTS MODERATE.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO WORKSHOPS, ONE 25 feet front, 96 deep, in No. 93 East 4th st., $33 33 rent per month; water closet and hoistway in both; one in No. 8 Extra place, 26 feet front, 46 deep; $14 per month. Inquire of
C. MEYERS, No. 14 1st st.

TO LET—LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STORE AND basement, corner of University place and 8th st.; well adapted for family grocery, publishing house, or other business requiring space, light, central location, and moderate rent. Apply at the store.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO RENT—SMALL BUILDING ON BROADWAY, below Astor place; store and three floors above; rent moderate to a good tenant.
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th av., for business or storage purposes; entrance through the store. Apply as above to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 42 BARCLAY ST., BETWEEN Church and Greenwich sts.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 PINE ST.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, INCLUDING store, No. 866 Broadway, four doors above 17th st. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME
BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,
Oldest and most reliable Servants' Institute,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
Best class of servants waiting for situations.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU—For families, hotels, and all others wanting reliable, competent, civil servants, for City or country. No. 138 6th av.

BRAIDING, &c.—WORK BY A LADY: DOES all kinds of braiding and embroidery; would go out by the day or take work home. Call at No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; would like to go out by the day house-cleaning. Call all week at No. 147 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass-ware, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl to do light chamber-work and sew or take care of children. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st., over drug store; removed from No. 103 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American young girl, who understands her duties as chamber-maid, and is a good waitress, or will do the entire work of a small family; is a good plain cook; City reference. Call at No. 366 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By two respectable girls; one as chamber-maid and to take care of growing children and waiting; the other as seamstress and nurse; best of City references. Call or address No. 212 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—BY TWO FRENCH girls, one as chamber-maid and the other, sixteen years old, to take care of children; City or country; good references. Address Aline, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 327 West 41st st., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and nurse; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 58 West 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 333 East 12th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 14 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a thorough cook; good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; desires the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS cook; will go in the country. Can by seen at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st.; removed from No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS BAKING and pastry; would assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 502 2d av., corner 28th st., one flight up, back room.

COOK, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT cook; would assist with the washing; has two years' references; prefers the country. Call at No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, made-up dishes, boning and larding; three years' City reference. Call at No. 543 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook and to assist in washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 250 West 33d st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; reference. Apply at No. 200 West 40th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN, as good plain cook; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 455 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as a good plain cook; understands baking and deserts of different kinds; has reference from present situation, where she has been for two years and a half, and can now be seen. Call at No. 2 Rutherfurd place, near 17th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches; meats, soups; can bone and lard; all kinds of fancy side dishes in French, Spanish, and English styles; creams and jellies; first-class pastry cook; public or private; City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK IN A small private family; thoroughly understands her business; can do all kinds of family cooking; would take charge of the house for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., basement, for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, meats, bread, biscuit, pastry, and desserts of all kinds; can make butter and wash; excellent reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the book store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; UNDERSTANDS French and American cooking; good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 33d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash, and iron; a thorough servant; makes bread, biscuit, &c., and is an excellent laundress; ready for a place in City or country; has reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good baker; understands cooking in all its branches; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 406 7th av., Room No. 10.

COOK, AND WILL ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By a first-class cook in a private family; City preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 226 West 19th st., third floor, back.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; would like to go home at nights, or go out by the day washing or cleaning; good reference. Call at No. 404 West 31st st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; will assist in washing; best City references. Apply at No. 140 West 19th st., first floor, front.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; will assist with washing; understands all kinds family cooking; good reference. Call at No. 244 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; will assist in washing if required; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT AS good family cook; excellent bread and biscuit baker; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 423 4th av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE; is a good laundress, and one that will suit; good City reference. Address No. 241 West 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant German girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who has been in some of the leading dress-making establishments in New-York, would like a few customers at her home; has the latest Paris styles; perfect fit guaranteed. Apply at No. 21 Clinton place, second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER, by the day or week; understands cutting, fitting, and operating perfectly. Address No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WOULD like work by the day or week. Call at No. 307 West 20th st., top floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who can cut and fit to perfection; will do dress-making, embroidery, plain sewing, &c., at her own house or by the day at a very low figure. Call at Mrs. King's, No. 160 Waverly place, near 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A GERMAN LADY AS housekeeper; understands the control of servants and marketing. Address, for one week, Housekeeper, No. 211 York st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-aged woman of experience as housekeeper or nurse to an invalid lady; first-class references. Apply at Working Women's Protective Union, No. 38 Bleecker st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN woman; a good cook, washer, and ironer; makes bread, biscuit, &c.; was four years in last place; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

HOUSE-WORK OR USEFUL GIRL.—BY A neat young girl to do light house-work or mind children; is bright and active, willing and obliging; will go for moderate wages. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; has good reference. Call at No. 345 East 31st st., second floor, back.

LADY'S MAID AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG Swedish girl; understands hair-dressing and sewing; will go traveling; City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., hair store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; Swedish; four years' City reference; private family preferred; can do very finest laundry-work; a neat, competent girl, who wishes a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOST SUPERIOR PERSON as first-class laundress; does up children's clothes beautifully; is an excellent clear starcher; good shirt polisher; does fluting with machine and scissors; several years' reference. Can be engaged at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS; does linen, laces, fluting; chamber-work; City or country; good City reference. Call or address Maria Redman, No. 223 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 122 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 423 4th av., corner of 29th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS INFANT'S nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of it from its birth; good testimonials. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS INFANT'S nurse, (Protestant;) can take entire charge from birth; will travel for the Summer; best City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse, or chamber-work and waiting in a small family; best reference. Call at No. 217 East 74th st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A WIDOW LADY A YOUNG CHILD to board, or an infant to bring up by hand. Address E. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; thoroughly understands the care of children; willing and obliging; three years' City reference. Call at No. 416 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN seamstress; can cut and fit; makes children's clothes, and is a very tasty trimmer; also hand sewer; would take charge of growing children; highest testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs, Jacquin's Bureau.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate different machines; City or country. Address U. M., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress, or to do waiting and chamber-work in a private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 219 East 35th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A first-class waitress or chamber-maid; has two and a half years' City reference. Call or address No. 111 West 41st st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and agreeable; good reference. Call at No. 161 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business; references from last employer. Call at No. 151 East 32d st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, by the month or dozen; good reference given. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement; Mrs. Lomax.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICITS gentlemen's and families' washing at her own residence. Call at No. 156 West 18th st., room 7.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LADIES' or gentlemen's washing; would go out by the day; good references. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the fancy store.

MALES.

AT MORISON'S,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
Farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, waiters, &c.,
Waiting for situations.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RE-liable married man; understands his business thoroughly in best branches; will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; will give general satisfaction to any gentleman requiring his services; good reference: six years in last place. Address Post Office Box No. 26, Garrison's-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is a good careful driver; in City or country; strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; best of reference. Address B. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country references. Address B. B., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, &c.—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a Swedish Protestant man and wife, aged thirty years; man can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, &c.; wife good cook, washer, and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; is willing to help in a garden and make himself generally useful; can give good reference from last employer. Call on or address B. B., No. 329 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business; five years' reference; is a plain gardener. Address W. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; NO OBJECTION to the country; good City reference. Address W. G., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, (colored,) whom he can highly recommend. Call on C. Denison, No. 187 Greenwich st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; will make himself useful; six years' excellent references; country preferred. Address P. F., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SUPERIOR YOUNG MAN OF good appearance; is tall; careful, experienced City driver; highest references from European and American families; two years' best City reference from last place; no objection to go in the country. Call or address Coachman, No. 500 West 47th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; EITHER CITY or country; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, P. S., No. 713 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; good reference from last employer. Address T. F., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A MAN and wife; man as a good, useful coachman, wife as first-class seamstress; is willing to take care of one or two children; can be recommended by some of the best families in the City. Address No. 553 3d av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIENCED man either in City or country; highly recommended from England; seven years with late employer in this City. Apply at No. 3 East 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRUSSIAN, single, first-class City reference in every respect from former and present employers; City or country. Call or address G. L., No. 124 West 46th st., Club Stable.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MAN AND wife, (Protestant;) man as coachman, wife as laundress; have first-class City reference. Call or address John E. Ross, No. 313 West 15th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, who has first-class reference; City or country. Address J. S., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERSTANDS the business thoroughly; the best of references. Address American, No. 116 West 54th st., third floor.

COACHMAN—WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; unexceptionable references; five years in last place. Address H. L., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; can milk; country preferred; good reference. Call or address No. 65 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, IN CITY or country, with the best of references from families in this City. Address B., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman or groom; single; City or country. Apply or address C. B., No. 111 West 51st st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; seven years' reference; highly recommended; will be disengaged on Monday. Address J. N., No. 284 Madison av., present place.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the business thoroughly; good City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 57 West 21st st., stable.

FARMER, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY SINGLE man on a good farm, or would do general work on a gentleman's place; good worker and careful driver; will do anything around a place that is required. Address John, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT Scotchman; understands his business thoroughly; best reference given. Address John, care Mr. Bulkley, Room No. 19, No. 119 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; understands green-house, grapery, general management of a gentleman's place; will care horse or cow if necessary; has four years' first-class reference from last employer. Address J., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT, AS an assistant gardener, and to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address J. M., No. [illegible] West 25th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER—COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG man and wife, aged 25 and 23; both willing and very obliging; no children; seven years' reference; both in last place over three years; understand their business thoroughly, as their City and country reference will certify. Address Faithful, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL GENERAL workman; understands green-houses, graperies, flowers, fruit, or vegetables, or full management of a gentleman's place; none need apply without glass; best of reference from the last employer. Address J. K., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—MARRIED; IS well experienced in management of green-houses and graperies; cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; is good farmer; unexceptionable City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT, who has a most thorough knowledge of gardening in every branch; both forcing and outside culture of grapes, peaches, flowers, and vegetables. Call on or address J., No. 351½ Bowery, near 3d st., top floor.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; can milk; will be found trustworthy and reliable; wages moderate; good City and country reference. Address W. L., No. 58 Warren st.

GARDENER, FLORIST—COOK.—BY A young man, (married;) understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; wife is a good cook; will be found willing and obliging; best references. Address Gardener, Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS gardener; thoroughly understands the growing of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; no incumbrance; best reference. Address F. D., No. 516 West 27th st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant; is sober, and understands his business; City reference. Address W. M., No. 311 West 25th st.

GROOM OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS groom or waiter in a private family; good reference. Address M., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AGED twenty-seven years, who can do flower and vegetable gardening, care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, mow lawns, put walks in good order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY ELEVEN YEARS OF age to work for some gentleman in the country for the Summer for his board. Call or address No. 238 East 28th st.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—LIVED MANY YEARS as such in England; understands marketing; is single; two years in last place; has best City references to give. Address J. M., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family or hotel; best of City reference. Address M., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; understands his business; good City references. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., room No. 2.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A RESPECTABLE young man; is thoroughly acquainted with his various duties, and is obliging; City or country; best City references. Address Mac, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter; has best City references from last employer. Call at No. 141 West 26th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER; MARRIED, WITHOUT family; English, Scotch, or Irish; must thoroughly understand glass, vegetables, and flowers, as well as the care of a gentleman's place, and be well recommended in all respects. Apply by letter to Post Office Box No. 2,866.

WANTED—A NURSE IN A SMALL FAMILY; A young Protestant woman to take charge of a little boy and do sewing. Apply at No. 20 East 10th st., between 12 and 2.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid; Protestant preferred; City references. Apply before 1 o'clock at 26 West 37th st.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO WASH, IRON, &C., WITH reference, at No. 104 West 13th st. German preferred.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, MAN AS GARDENER, with good references. Apply, after 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 63 East 53d st.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s,	DUE IN 1896.
NEWARK CITY 7s,	DUE IN 1905.
JERSEY CITY 7s,	DUE IN 1906.
ELIZABETH CITY 7s,	DUE IN 1895.
BROOKLYN CITY 6s,	DUE IN 1902.
BUFFALO CITY 7s,	DUE IN 1910.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s,	DUE IN 1903.

FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL,
RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of Managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 9th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 25 until the morning of May 10.

By order of the board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 NEW ST.,
WILL BUY
New-Orleans City Bonds.
Mobile City Bonds.
Memphis City Bonds and Coupons.
Louisiana Levee Bonds.
New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Greenville and Columbia Guaranteed Bonds.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1876.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company who desire to join the reorganization under the name of the New-Orleans and Texas Railroad Company, are hereby requested to send in their bonds, with the amount of the assessment, to the undersigned, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York, on or before the 20th day of April inst. Holders who do not join by that date will only be entitled to receive their pro rata proportion of the proceeds of the sale of the road.

L. P. MORTON,
HENRY MORGAN, } Committee.
WILLIAM MERTENS,

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the National Bank of the State of New-York, held this day, Mr. A. BELMONT and Mr. LAWRENCE TURNURE having resigned their positions as President and Vice President, Mr. W. H. HAYS was elected President and Mr. HENRY MORGAN Vice President. Mr. D. DRAKE SMITH having resigned as Director, Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR was elected in his place.
GEO. H. RICKETTS, Cashier.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on a deposit of five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE CO.

Bonds Nos. 9, 13, 104, 143, 169, 170, 171, 182, 226, 269, 293, 305, 323, 350, 362, 371, 379, 454, 480, 483 have been drawn for redemption May 1, 1876, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1876.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN,
WILLIAM TRACY, } Trustees.
WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bondholders.

For plan of reorganization apply, stating class of bonds held, (whether Main Line, Milwaukee, Muscatine, or Pacific Division, to FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman Bondholders' Committee, No. 476 Broome st., New-York. Immediate action is advisable.

TO ACTUAL INVESTORS ONLY.

A FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE on improved dwelling property in NEW-YORK CITY, also one on BROOKLYN PROPERTY of same character, for sale by
E. B. NEWBURN, No. 50 Broad st.

THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the principal office, foot of Degraw st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. All stockholders are requested to be present.

The poll for the election of nine Trustees and Inspectors of Election will be open same day from 1 to 2 P. M.
F. S. MATHEWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COHOES COMPANY,
COHOES, N. Y., April 8, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cohoes Company will be held at the office of said company, in Cohoes, on TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1876, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
WM. E. THORN, Treasurer Cohoes Company.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.—Several amounts. HOLLISTER & MARIE, 4 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CALIFORNIA & NEVADA
MINING STOCKS
A SPECIALITY.

The subscriber will give his special attention to the purchase and sale, on commission, of the above stocks for cash. His frequent visits to and familiarity with the mines of the "Comstock" lode, and his extensive acquaintance in mining circles in San Francisco, afford him advantages of a superior and valuable character.

MATTHEW BIRD,
NO. 49 NASSAU STREET.

REFERENCES—President and Directors Shoe and Leather Bank; James B. Colgate & Co.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,373	5,132	5,008
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,800 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1876.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF BONDS
of the
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

of one thousand dollars each, issued under the indenture of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1876, until and including July 31, 1876, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

COUPON BONDS.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
6	416	852	1,682	2,035	2,523	3,351
88	548	942	1,686	2,249	2,749	3,359
110	720	1,187	1,842	2,323	2,955	3,718
215	750	1,232	1,942	2,328	3,086	3,723
278	839	1,581	2,020	2,394	3,194	

REGISTERED BONDS.

Nos.					
167	265	515	668	704	765

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1876. Bonds not presented prior to Aug. 1, 1876, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest, and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

EDWARD KING, President.

BOSTON, March 3, 1876.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, April 14, at 11 o'clock, to act upon a revision of the by-laws, more especially with reference to regulating the action of the Board of Directors in regard to leases and extensions, as indicated in the last annual report.

Stockholders who cannot be present at the meeting can send their proxies to this office, with instructions as to their use. Particular attention is called to the fact that a majority of all the stock is required to be represented to form a quorum.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-rooms on TUESDAY, April 11, 1876. Poll open from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.

A. S. PRISSELL, Cashier.

SEVEN PER CENT.
CITY WATER BONDS
IN NEW-YORK STATE
for sale at par and interest by
E. B. NEWBURN, No. 50 Broad st.

UNITED STATES 5-20 NEW BONDS OF $1,000 each, Nos. 49,474 and 49,475, and No. 23,077, of 1867, for $1,000; also Consolidated Mortgage Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Bond No. 233, for $1,000.—The holder of either of the above-mentioned bonds will please advise with S. NEW, No. 81 Nassau st., attorney, or WM. PORTER, Jr., Administrator estate of Newman Leopold, No. 271 Pearl st., N. Y.

WANTED—$7,000 AT SIX PER CENT INTEREST, for five years, on first mortgage on first-class City house and lot worth over twice the amount. No bonus paid, and reasonable sum only allowed for expenses. Bona fide parties may apply to M. M. BUDLONG, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 51.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

ONE HUNDREDTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1876.

A dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock of the company has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst. By order

ALBERT BOGERT, Jr., Secretary.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD.—The coupon due Oct. 1, 1873, (and interest thereon,) and the coupon due April 1, 1876, on the First Mortgage (pink) Bonds of this company, will be paid at the Third National Bank, New-York, if presented between the 1st and 15th days of April.

H. E. MANN,
Clerk United States Circuit Court, District of Minnesota.

THE COUPONS OF THE TOWN OF GAINESVILLE due July 1, 1875, and Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
A. T. CONKLIN, President,
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTURING JEWELRY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Wishing to retire, we offer our two safes and office fixtures, also shop tools and fixtures, with lease of premises if desired. Prices $1,200. Address H. R. G., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WITH ABOUT $500, to engage in the manufacture and sale of a new and cheap article; sale unlimited; man wanted as much as money; references exchanged.
CAMPBELL, No. 72 Cortlandt st.

FOR SALE—A MEAT, BUTTER, AND VEGETABLE market, doing a good business. No. 180 8th av., one door above 19th st.; reason for selling, owner has other business.

FOR SALE — MANUFACTURING PERFUMERY business on account of ill-health; about $3,000 required. Address for ten days PERFUMERY, *Times* Office.

SAFES.

SAFE, &c., FOR SALE—ONE OF HENDRICKSON'S burglar proof safes with combination lock, medium size, for less than half its value; also, a small counter with eight drawers, and a Mansard show case fit for a jeweler or cigar store, at a great bargain. Apply at Room No. 2, No. 85 Nassau st., up stairs.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.—$1 20 per gallon; less than three quarts, 40c. per quart; retailers and churches, 25c. per quart. Cream shipped anywhere out of town.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 29, at 9:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA......WED., April 12 | ABYSSINIA..Wed., Ap'l 26
BOTHNIA..WED., April 19 | *RUSSIA......WED., May 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

OHIO..........April 6 | INDIANA..........April 27
PENNSYLVANIA...April 13 | ILLINOIS..........May 4
*LORD CLIVE....April 20 | *CITY OF BRISTOL..May 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND......April 21 | KENILWORTH......April 8
NEDERLAND......May 15 | SWITZERLAND......May 3
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND.....April 21 | SWITZERLAND.....April 9
VADERLAND.....May 15 | KENILWORTH.......May 3
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent. No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzols......Tuesday, April 18, at 1 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez..Tuesday, April 25, at 4 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Tuesday, May 2, P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..........April 12.
ETNA..........April 26.
FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:
ATLAS..........April 20.
CLARIBEL..........May 11.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Thursday, April 13, at 8:30 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen..April 8, 3 P. M. | England...April 22, 3 P. M.
Helvetia..April 15, 9:30 A. M. | Italy...April 29, 9:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.
Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
NECKER......Sat., April 8 | MAIN..........Sat., April 22
ODER........Sat., April 15 | WESER..........Sat., April 29
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Thursday, April 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, April 29, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, May 6, at 2 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN PASSAGE..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC PORTS, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY will sail THURSDAY, April 20, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, for Aspinwall, connecting, via Panama Railroad, at Panama with first-class steam-ships for ports as above.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
NO. 6 BOWLING GREEN.

Notice.---Change of Piers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, TUESDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. ——, THURSDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........SATURDAY, April 15, 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........May 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
WILMINGTON..........TUESDAY, March 28
COLUMBUS..........THURSDAY, April 6
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, April 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, April 20
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, May 2
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO..........April 18, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA..........April 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........May 2, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING..........May 16, at 11 A. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON..........SATURDAY..........APRIL 8
REGULATOR..........WEDNESDAY....APRIL 12
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, April 20
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, May 4
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons..........Saturday, April 15
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.
Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ASSYRIA..........SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.
VICTORIA..........SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M. Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

For Dunellen, 6:15 A. M.; 3:30, 5:00, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.

For Somerville, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 9:30 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, importers of fine Millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., 200 models, best makers.

CARPETS, &C.

MATTINGS, MATTINGS — RED CHECK, white, and fancy Mattings at low prices.
ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. GEO. W. SAMSON, D. D., of Harlem, will speak SUNDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, immediately after the singing.

EVERY SUNDAY—Prayer-meeting for medical students at 4 o'clock; Dr. Thomson's Bible Class at 5 o'clock; Young Men's meeting at 6:30 o'clock.

WEEK-DAY MEETINGS, FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY—THURSDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock, Parlors, and SATURDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock, in the Hall.

Noon prayer-meeting on behalf of Christian work SATURDAY, in Association Hall.

MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock Mr. MOODY meets young converts and inquirers in Association Hall.

AT SPRING STREET CHURCH, NEAR VARICK st. REV. W. D. NICHOLAS will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M.
Subject—"How to Strengthen a Church."
All welcome. Seats free.
Young People's prayer-meeting at 7:30 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach morning, 11 o'clock. Subject—"State of Feeling in Jerusalem on the First Palm Sunday." Evening, "Difficulties in Reading and Interpreting the Bible." Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., Pastor, preaches Sunday morning 10:30, and evening 7:30 o'clock. Subjects, "The Acceptable Year" and "Peter on the Sea." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
48th st., west of 6th av.
Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.
Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
The Rector will preach.

A PALM SUNDAY DISCOURSE.—BISHOP Snow, of the Catholic Church of God, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Why did Christ ride into Jerusalem on an Ass?"

A MINISTER, FORMERLY WITH THE American Sunday-school Union, now engaged in literary pursuits, would preach once every Sabbath, or supply a church, in or near the City, on reasonable terms. Address MINISTER, Station A., New-York.

A FUNERAL ORATION FOR THE LATE D. D. Home, Medium, will be delivered by Mrs. Emma Hardinge Britten, at the Harvard Rooms, No. 727 6th av., Sunday, at 7:30 o'clock. Conference at 2:30 P. M. Public invited.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand, George O. Phelps, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening. Subject for Sunday evening—"What Shall the Harvest be?" Come and welcome with us. Seats free.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, (Between Delancey and Rivington sts.) Rev. Charles E. Harris, Pastor.—Preaching morning by Rev. L. J. Stowe, evening by Rev. R. P. Christopher. Seats free.

AT ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE RIGHT Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of confirmation in this church on Sunday morning, April 9.

BIBLE READINGS FOR LADIES
in the
CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
42d st., near the Grand Central Depot.
Miss LOGAN and Miss BEARD, of England, will address the ladies of the City, in the Chapel, No. 46 East 43d st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M. All ladies are invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching next Sabbath, 9th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. S. G. Barrett, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
Will preach morning and evening.
Hours of services: 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Services during the week every day, except Saturday, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
The Bishop will administer the rite of confirmation on Good Friday evening.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.
James M. Pullman, Pastor,
Sunday morning at 11.
Rev. Almon Gunnison will preach
Sunday evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) corner Park av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D., will preach Sunday morning; services at 11 o'clock. Anniversary exercises of the church Sabbath-school at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture, Wednesday, at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison av. and 35th st.
Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.
Divine Services, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Sunday-school at 2:30. Pastor's Bible-class at 3. Prayer-meetings Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Rev. Dr. Howland, (5th av., above 45th st.,) will be opened for evening service at 7½ P. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Daily in Holy Week, 11 A. M. Holy Thursday, 8 P. M., Holy Communion. Sermon by Dr. Cotton Smith.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. A. D. Vail, D. D. In the evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock, the anniversary of the Conference Temperance Society will be held. Speakers, Revs. V. Traver, J. W. Hauxhurst, and J. F. McClelland. All are welcome.

CUT THIS OUT.—SUNDAY MORNING LECtures at Plimpton Hall, 9th st. and 3d av., at 11. April 9, "The Roman Catholic Church;" April 16, "The Episcopal Church;" April 23, O. B. Frothingham: April 30, Popular Preaching; May 7, "The Lord's Supper."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Good Friday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Holy Communion Sunday and Thursday, at 11 A. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 57TH ST., BEtween 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. Joseph F. Jowitt, Rector.—Sunday, April 9, morning service, 11 A. M.; evening service, 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th av. and 28th st., Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

DR. JOHN LORD WILL DELIVER HIS LECture on "Solomon" in Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Burchard's, between 6th and 7th avs, to-morrow, Sabbath evening, at 7:30. The Pastor will preach in the morning services, commencing at 10:30. Subject, "The Sacred Chest and its Contents."

DUANE M. E. CHURCH, IN HUDSON ST., between Spring and Domninick sts.—Preaching on Sunday, April 9, at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. H. C. Humphries, and at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Thomas B. Smith, former Pastor. Seats free. All invited.

DR. GEORGE W. SAMSON, OF HARLEM, will preach on Sunday evening, the 9th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
of the
HOLY TRINITY,
21st st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., PASTOR.
Services Palm Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
The rite of confirmation will be administered in the morning.

EAST SIDE UNION PRAYER AND PRAISE meeting, Sabbath afternoon, from 4 to 5 o'clock, in the East Baptist Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., and in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH, (OPEN COMMUNION,) 29th st., near 9th av.—Rev. N. L. Rowell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Samson's Folly." And at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Paul Not Mad." All are welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching by Pastor Rev. T. D. Anderson, D.D., at 10:30 A. M. Rev. W. C. Van Meter, at 7:30 evening, will speak on his "Work in Italy."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th st., near Broadway, Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor.—Sabbath services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LECTURES ON THE APOCALYPSE,
By Rev. W. W. Andrews,
Sunday, 7:30 P. M.
Catholic Apostolic Church,
16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Subject—"The Sixth Seal, or The Dawn of the Day of Wrath." No collection.

LAYMEN'S GOSPEL MEETING ON SUNDAY afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, in the Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Chapel, near Avenue B, and also, in Wesley Chapel, corner Stanton and Cannon sts., same hour. Moody and Sankey hymns.

MEETINGS AT HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 New Bowery, New-York, Sunday, April 9.—Sunday-school at 2:30. Service of song by the children, under charge of Prof. T. E. Perkins, at 3:30, in which they will sing the "Hallelujah Chorus," "What will the harvest be," and other selected sacred songs. Geo. W. Hillman, Esq., will preach and sing Sunday evening at 7:30. General prayer-meeting on Tuesday evening at 7:30. A choir of children will be present at the above services. Friends and visitors are invited to be present on Sunday by 3 o'clock.
WM. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Travail of Humanity." Afternoon lecture at 4, "Prophecy in the New Testament."

MRS. E. F. JAY BULLENE (TRANCE speaker) lectures at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st. Evening subject, "The Phenomenal Age of Spiritualism and its Prophetic Results." Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, evening 7:30 o'clock; Sunday-school 9:30 A. M.; Mission school 2:30 P. M.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NINTH WARD PRAYER-MEETING.—Every day from 12 to 1. Women's Meeting from 1 to 1:30; Men's Meeting at same hour.
Union Prayer and Praise Meeting Sunday afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock, in West Eleventh street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. W. W. Page, Pastor.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30; subject—"Biblical Evidences of Conversion." Evening service, 7:30; evangelistic services, preaching, and prayer-meeting.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—"Black-board" Class at 2:30 and "Primary" Class at 3 o'clock this day, chapel, 24th st.; "Superintendent's" Class at 4 o'clock, Tuesday, Fulton Street Chapel; "Normal" Class, Thursday, at 4:45, Dr. Crosby's Church chapel.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH CHAPEL, CORner of William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st. and No. 58 Ann st.—Preaching Sabbath morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. H. DePuy, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor. Sabbath services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45. Seats free.

ROME, VATICAN, ST. PETER'S, AND INquisition.—Rev. W. C. Van Meter has recently returned from Italy, and will speak of his Bible, Tract, Sunday, and Evangelical School Work in Rome and other places in Italy; also, of the Vatican, St. Peter's, and the Inquisition, on Sunday evening, in the First Baptist Church, at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., RECtor of the Church of the Ascension, New-York, and Rev. C. N. Sims, D. D., of Newark, N. J., will address the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, Monday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Hanson Place M. E. Church.

REV. J. F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR MADIson Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st.—Rev. W. C. Van Meter, of Rome, Italy, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and the Pastor, a sermon to the Sunday-school at 7:30 P. M. Parents and friends cordially invited. Prayer-meeting at the close of the evening service.

REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D.,
will preach in the
Madison Avenue Reformed Church,
corner of 57th st.,
on Sunday next, at 11 A. M.

REV. THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, 9th inst.; services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school, 2:30 P. M.; adult bible-class, 3 P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Palm Sunday—Communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11, with sermon by Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30, when the Rector will repeat, by request, the first sermon in the Holy Week course, giving the events occurring on Palm Sunday. Holy Week Services—Celebration daily at 7 A. M., except on Good Friday; on Monday and Thursday, choral. Good Friday—Church open 7 A. M. for private devotions; morning prayer, 9, with sermon by the Rector; litany, 10:30; reproaches and proanaphora, 11; the Rector will conduct the three hours' agony service at 12 noon. Evening prayer daily at 8, with sermons in the course describing each day's events. Saturday, evening prayer, 4:30. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats. Sunday and Holy Week services at the usual hours. Preachers at the evening services as follows: Sunday, Rev. Mr. Krans; Monday, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet; Tuesday, Rev. Dr. Seymour; Wednesday, Rev. Dr. Smith; Thursday, Rev. Dr. Geer; Good Friday, Rev. Dr. Cooke. Sunday evening at 7:30; other evenings at 7:45.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., NEAR 6th av., Rev. William P. Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. George S. Hare, D. D., and in the evening, at 7:45 o'clock, by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are welcome.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—William Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Regeneration Once, Conversion Thrice." At 7:30 P. M., subject—"A Bible Reading." Strangers invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER of 53d st.—Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector. Services Palm Sunday: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock; Litany, sermon, and rite of confirmation at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., NEAR Broadway.—10:30 A. M., preaching by Rev. J. Miley, D. D.; 7:30 P. M., preaching by Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, D. D., and ordination of elders by Bishop Foster.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14TH st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of Dublin, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, at 4 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2D AV., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH STS.,
REV. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, PASTOR.
Morning:
"CONCEIT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES."
Evening:
"WHAT SHALL WE DO TO PLEASE GOD?"
Baptising after evening sermon.
All cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of East 10th st. Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCTION OF FARE.
Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, the 10th of April, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE of the Fall River Line, between NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, will resume their trips for the season, leaving Pier No. 28 North River daily at 5 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK; also, for STUYVESANT and intermediate landings. Steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer McMANUS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Leroy st., 5 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer Monitor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS LEAVE Pier No. 41 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M. for Albany and all points North and West.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FINE ARTS.

TO CONNOISSEURS.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS
Owned by the late
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
Comprising the work of the most eminent Masters of various schools:
Rosa Bonheur, Troyon, Meissonnier, Diaz, Gerome, Couture, Fromentin, Theo. Rousseau, Schreyer, Decamps, Jules Dupre, Daubigny, Bouguereau, Merle, Villegas, Madrazo, Brion, Ed. Frere, Robert Fleury, Ziem, &c. Also, Church's great picture of the "HEART OF THE ANDES,"
and Story's marble statue,
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Exhibition will open at the
KURTZ GALLERY,
No. 6 East 23d st., on and after April 17. Sale at
CHICKERING HALL,
on
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART.
NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION
DAY AND EVENING
at the
KURTZ GALLERY,
NO. 6 EAST 23D ST.
ELEGANT COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS,
To be sold by Auction
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ART.
At private sale: Arnold Corrodi's great historical painting, "The Roman Jews at the Triumphal Entry of Titus," after Flavius Josephus, $3,500. Prof. Ch. Koehler's celebrated painting, "Cinderella," $2,500.
On view from 9 to 12 forenoon, at No. 65 Union place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, RESIDING in their own house, near 37th st., Madison and Park avs., would rent to a gentleman a large, elegant room on second floor, front, with bath and dressing-rooms; table and appointments of the best; references exchanged. Address C. H. Hurd, Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR own house, will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, a front room, southern exposure; handsomely furnished, large closet and all conveniences; the neighborhood is pleasant, and home comforts assured. No. 121 East 54th st.

HAVING LEASED HOUSE NO. 7 GRAMERCY Park, I will have delightful rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 35 East 21st st., between 10 and 3.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Fine suite and single rooms to families and gentlemen, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 54 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Rooms on second floor for families; single rooms for gentlemen, with board; terms reasonable; best references; house kept by a Southern lady.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON 5th and Madison avs., and 34th st., near 5th av.; all choice locations; board, if desired.
A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th av.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms to let to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with first-class board; references exchanged.

THE MISSES ENSWORTH (FORMERLY OF No. 22 Union square) have desirable rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen. Apply at No. 26 West 23d st. References.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW NICE rooms in a private family, with good board; location near Washington Park. Address E. F. G., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—LARGE ROOM AND hall room, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen only, without board; also, single rooms; reference.

61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING SECond-story rooms, with board, to parties desiring refined home.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SUITES will be vacated in a few days; house and table first-class; also, single rooms; reference.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A partially-furnished house to let; owner will board if desired; references. A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th av.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST. — HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, on second and third floors, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; also, hall rooms; references.

MRS. EATON'S,
Nos. 12 and 14 5th av.; parlor and two bedrooms, second floor, front; private table, if desired.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST.—ROOMS TO LET TO A family, with private table; gentlemen, physician, or dentist.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—LARGE ROOM AND hall room, connecting, to let, with board; now vacated. Best of reference.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE from 5th av.—A large, handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR SUITE OF apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, COMPLETE, to let, with or without private table, at No. 27 West 39th st.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED room on second floor; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BETWEEN 14TH AND 42D STS., Broadway and 9th avs., by gentleman and wife, from May 1, a cheerful, spacious-furnished, front room, second or third floor, with good closet-room, bath on same floor, also board; will be absent two days in week during Summer; if suited will make permanent engagement; will not pay more than $18 per week; references exchanged. Address S. N. L., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and maid; must be in a private family where there are no other boarders, and in a good neighborhood, and first-class in every way, and for such are willing to pay; answer stating terms; boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address Dexter, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—I WISH TO MEET A PARTY who will for the purpose of economy or company, rent me a floor in their house, with board; neighborhood must be good; my family consists of self, wife and daughter, ten years old; will give good reference and require same; will pay at rate of $1,800 per annum. Address Post Office Box No. 100 Williamsburg.

BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1, FOR A LADY and daughter, not above 50th st. nor below 20th st., in a private family; would furnish their own apartments; references given and required. Address L. E. L., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISH TWO LARGE rooms, connecting, with board, where there are no other boarders, between 9th and 23d sts. and Broadway and 7th av.; terms must be moderate. Address G., Box No. 997 Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, CONSISTING OF parlor and extension, well calculated for a physician, in a private dwelling, (furnished,) at No. 121 Lexington av. Can be seen on application at the above number.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARlor floor, with private bath and closet, to let to gentlemen, without board; family private. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

RICHLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE and suites, Grand Union Hotel, 4th av. and 41st st.; dining-rooms supplied with the best the markets can furnish; prices moderate.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—Open May 1; favorable terms for May and June. S. T. COZZENS, No. 149 Broadway, formerly of Cozzens' Hotel, West Point.

STORAGE.

CURRIE, PURDY & CO.'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
FOR
FURNITURE, &C.
RATE OF INSURANCE, 50c.
Nos. 7 and 12 Washington place, between Broadway and Greene st. Also, furniture and other property sold at auction and private sale.
CURRIE, PURDY & CO.,
Office No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts of No. 18 4th av. Apply on the premises, to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES.
May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000 fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements, will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the special taxes named above must apply to CHAS. R. COSTER, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 1,298 Broadway, and pay for and procure the special-tax stamp or stamps they need prior to May 1, 1876, and without further notice.
D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1876.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 11,262 ON YONKERS Savings Bank. Finder please return to owner, No. 537 6th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, April 8, at 1:30,
GRAND TITIENS FAREWELL MATINEE,
prior to her departure for Europe on Saturday, April 15.
NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS
in her unrivalled character of NORMA.
Miss BEAUMONT, Mr. TOM KARL, Signor REINA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK
MONDAY EVENING, April 10, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS.
Joint appearance of
TITIENS and PAPPENHEIM.
TITIENS in ITALIAN, ENGLISH, and GERMAN OPERA.
Mme. ARABELLA GODDARD, the greatest living English Pianiste, has kindly consented to perform.
Seats can now be secured at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

MLLE. ANNA DE BELOCCA.
Messrs. STRAKOSCH have the honor to announce that
MLLE. ANNA DE BELOCCA,
who sailed from Europe on THURSDAY, March 30, in the steam-ship Germanic, will make her first appearance in America on
EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1876.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
BLACK-EYED

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SSSS  U    U  SSSS     A      NN   N
S     U    U  S       AA      N N  N
SSSS  U    U  SSSS   AAA      N  N N
   S  U    U     S   A  A     N   NN
SSSS  UUUU    SSSS  A    A    N    N
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GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS! GOODWIN AS CROSSTREE, MINNIE PALMER AS SUSAN.
SKETCHES IN INDIA. LITTLE REBEL.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers..........Messrs. Shook & Palmer
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
WITH A GREAT CAST AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
The reigning New-York success,
FERREOL.
Matinée of FERREOL on Saturday at 2 o'clock.
Next week, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, in THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.

THE YALE GLEE CLUB,
assisted by
HARRY P. HATCH—YALE, '74,
will give a
CHARITY CONCERT
AT CHICKERING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 8, at 8 P. M.
Tickets can be obtained at Dodd & Mead's, No. 751 Broadway, and at the door Saturday evening. Reserved seats, $1; admission, 75 cents.

STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY, April 8, at 8 P. M. GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of the NEW-YORK (HOMŒOPATHIC) HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. The following artists will appear: CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Anna Bulkley Hills, Contralto; Sen. J. White, Violinist; Alfred H. Pease, Pianist; the Weber Quartet: Mr. George Ellard, Mr. William C. Baird, Dr. Arthur D. Hills, H. H. Howland. Signor Emilio Agramonte, Conductor. Tickets, $1; for sale at principal music stores.

PARISIAN VARITIES 16th st. and Broadway
Very best entertainment in New-York.
Spicy, sparkling, voluptuous, elegant, and artistic.
Full performance, grand matinee to-day at 2 o'clock.
MATINEE | ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
MATINEE | of Mlle. Duclos' sensational tableux
MATINEE | Continued furor.
MATINEE | Fire | Rel Mush. | King.
MATINEE | Centennial Levee. | Amazon March.
MATINEE | Horace Western | Great Elviro.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 BROADWAY.
M. CAMPBELL..........Manager
Grand Opening, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, APRIL 8.
First appearance in this country of MLLE. URBAN and her Sensational Parisian Dancers.
30 Beautiful Young Ladies.
Mlle. CORA LAURENTI'S Female Minstrels.
50 Specialty Artists.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, NOS. 31, 33, and 35 East 4th st.—SUNDAY, April 9, 1876, at 8 P. M.—THIRD AND LAST CONCERT. The society will perform "ANTIGONE," by Sophocles. Music by Mendelssohn. The melodramatic part recited by Mrs. WITTE and Mr. F. PROTAR. Solo parts sung by Mr. FRED. STEINS. Admission for non-members, if introduced by a member, $1 each. A. GOBPEL, Secretary.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY,
MATINEE at 2; EVENING at 8.
Two Pieces. DOUBLE BILL. Two Pieces.
WALTER BENN and JACQUELINE, in
KATY, THE HOT CORN GIRL, and
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
SUNDAY EVENING, April 9—SACRED CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
Ristori's Medea.
Crime and Justice. Innocents.
Carter's Dog.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION in all branches of music.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, April 13, 1876, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say ten thousand (10,000) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand two hundred (1,200) cords of oak, and nine hundred (900) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand (8,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1877. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
CHARLES PLACE,
DAVID WETMORE,
HENRY P. WEST,
} Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 17th day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School-house No. 37, on 87th st., near 4th av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
ANDREW SMITH,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRARY,
JOHN L. TONNELE,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
Dated, New-York, April 2, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 17th day of April next, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of an outside iron stairway at Colored Grammar School No. 2, on South 5th av., near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

ALBERT KLAMROTH,
WILLIAM DOWD,
HENRY P. WEST,
DAVID WETMORE,
ERNEST CAYLUS,
Committee on Colored Schools.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 30, 1876.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, 25th day of April, 1876, from ship-builders only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct a first-class light-ship, in accordance with specifications and drawings, bearing date as above, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and to the Light-house Inspectors, at the Custom-house, Portland, Maine; at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; and at No. 209 South 5th st., Philadelphia, Penn.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the United States to do so.
JOHN G. WALKER,
Commander United States Navy, Naval Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PRODUCTION OF A NEW PETITE DRAMA.
THIS SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
First representations of the beautiful petite drama, called
TEARS, IDLE TEARS.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE in his original character of WILFRED CUMBERLEDGE.
Mr. J. W. CARROLL..........as..........DAVEY WRIGHT
Mr. J. W. SHANNON..........as..........DR. STONE
Miss IONE BURKE..........as..........MRS. CUMBERLEDGE
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON..........as the..........OLD NURSE
Miss E. THORNTON..........as..........WILSON
Little ALLIE DORRINGTON..........as..........PHILIP (Pip)
After which Sheridan's brilliant comedy of
THE RIVALS.
Characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, E. M. HOLLAND, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 10 and 11,
TEARS, IDLE TEARS,
and
THE RIVALS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12,
after weeks of elaborate preparation, will be produced a new comedy-drama, written expressly for this theatre by A. C. Wheeler and J. Steele Mackaye, entitled
TWINS,
in which
Mr. LESTER WALLACK and the principal members of the company will appear.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
(Performance begins 7:45; terminates at 11 o'clock.)
LADIES' MATINEE
THIS DAY AT 1:30
of
PIQUE,
A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST DRAMATIC SENSATION.
_ MISS FANNY DAVENPORT, *_*
Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Nunez, Miss Holland, and
_ MR. JOHN BROUGHAM. *_*
PIQUE—TO-DAY AT 1:30.
PIQUE TO-NIGHT AT 7:45.
NO MATINEE NEXT WEDNESDAY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF SARDOU'S NEW PLAY,
Translated and adapted for this theatre by Mr. JOHN PARSELLE.
FERREOL is the most exquisite drama, in everything which constitutes the excellence of a drama, ever exhibited in an American theatre by an American company.—*Evening Mail.*

FERREOL. | Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. R. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, April 8, THIRD MATINEE of FERREOL.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
(Accessible by all the popular lines of travel, convenient to all the hotels and ferries.) EIGHTH WEEK of the great success of Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S humorous comedy, in 4 acts,
BRASS,
with Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, Lewis Morrison, J. C. Padgett, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, J. P. Cooke, C. Rosene, and Mr. Geo. Fawcett Rowe in his original creation of Walfton Stray. ("See this Ring!") Evening at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2. Box office open 8 to 4. Prices, $1 50, $1, and 50 cents.

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ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.
During the entire of this week the theatre WILL BE CLOSED, in order to perfect the preparations for the reproduction of Shakespeare's
HENRY V.,
which will be offered in all its grandeur
ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 10,
with the distinguished player, Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD, as King Henry.
THE SALE OF SEATS NOW BEGUN,
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Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
First nights of Kenward Philp's burlesque of
CHEEK.
Entire new Olio of Fun, in which new stars appear. John Williams the Lancashire Lad, Wild, White, Richmond, Reed, Tooley, Bradley, Macdermott, Fortescue, Miss Hughes, Miss Franklin, and fifty others.
Every night and matinées
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WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition; catalogues mailed; instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

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A GOOD HOME AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION for a few boys. Apply to GEORGE FILLOW, at Wilton, Conn., or to H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., West Broadway, New-York.

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MRS. MITCHELL supplies schools and families with teachers, tutors, or governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, 67 W. 35th st. Hours, 12 to 4.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership of JEREMIAH SKIDMORE & SONS, expires this day by its own limitation.
New-York, March 31, 1876.
Signed,
JEREMIAH SKIDMORE,
JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,
WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE,
CHARLES G. BARRETT.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the coal business under the firm name of JEREMIAH SKIDMORE & SONS.
Signed,
JEREMIAH SKIDMORE,
JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,
WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1876.

No. 38 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1876.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers under the firm of CECIL, STOUT & THAYER, expires this day by limitation.
JOHN R. CECIL,
JACOB STOUT,
STEPHEN H. THAYER.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of STOUT & THAYER, for the transaction of a commission business in gold, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
JACOB STOUT,
Member of the Gold and Stock Exchanges.
STEPHEN H. THAYER,
Member of the Stock Exchange.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned under the firm and name of W. S. BRAGG & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, in the manner provided by the articles of agreement; either party is authorized to collect and pay bills, and sign the firm name in liquidation of its affairs.
JEROME WELLS,
W. S. BRAGG,
F. B. DOTEN.
CHICOPEE, Mass., April 8, 1876.

ALBANY.

THE CIVIL JUSTICES BILL.

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE BILL—MR. KILLIAN LEADS THE ATTACK ON IT—A MOTION FOR DELAY CARRIED AFTER A SHARP FIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 7, 1876.

It was well known in Albany that when the bill to reduce the Civil Justice Courts in New-York should come up for passage this morning a desperate attempt would be made to defeat it. There was little or no fear that on a direct vote the enemies of this reform measure could kill it; but they concocted a plan to delay it by a motion which did not require a majority vote for its adoption. Waehner, ex-member and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee last year, was up all day yesterday lobbying for votes against the bill. Mr. Martin P. Killian, who represents the Fifteenth Assembly District of this City, was the man who was to lead the attack on the bill. Mr. Killian is a gentleman who is now serving his first year at Albany, but he has succeeded in making a reputation for himself which will stick to him for a much longer period. It is only necessary for him to introduce a bill, or to appear prominently in support of one, to cause every honest member to scrutinize it with the utmost care, weighing every section and watching every motion to detect the fraud which every one feels certain is concealed in it. When Mr. Killian opposes a bill, it is certain to be one in the interests of good government and honesty. If he were not a grossly ignorant man, he might be really dangerous. Such as he is, he was selected to lead the opposition to-day; but as the interests at stake were heavy, he was not trusted to act alone, and Waehner sat beside to coach him. No sooner had the Clerk announced the title of the bill than up jumped the member from the Fifteenth and moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

This motion only required thirty-five votes to carry it; and to secure these the lobby had been working all the day before. They felt tolerably secure of their men, but were afraid that by some move on the other side an amendment might be tacked on which would necessitate a majority vote.

Mr. Peabody, who had charge of the bill, earnestly opposed the motion, and made no scruple about exposing the motives of Mr. Killian and his friends, and the tactics which had been agreed upon by them. The attention of the House was thoroughly aroused, and for the remainder of the fight each speaker was followed with the closest interest. Mr. Ruggles, of Steuben, Republican, wanted to know if the bill would have the effect of settling a question which was now before the courts; and if it did, he thought he should vote against it. Mr. Fallon, Democrat, of New-York, said the bill did do so; that it was an excellent one and should receive his support. His further remarks were cut off on a point of order, and then Killian, who was vainly trying to suppress his excitement, jumped to his feet with the declaration that the bill had never been considered by the House, and that all he wanted was to have it thoroughly discussed. Mr. Strahan, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, astonished the House by offering to support Killian's motion to recommit if he [Killian] would consent to the amendment that the bill should retain its place on the order of third reading. Killian immediately said that he would accept the amendment. Mr. Peabody opposed the motion to recommit in any shape, and asked Mr. Strahan if he would give the House the reason he had stated privately why he did not want the bill to pass. Mr Strahan was a little confused by this challenge, said he would give his reasons at the proper time, and declared that he wanted opportunity to more thoroughly discuss the measure. If the bill, he added, was recommitted, retaining its place on the calendar, no harm could come of the delay. Mr. Forster, with his usual vigorous aggressiveness, opposed the motion to recommit, but here Mr. Sherman, of Oneida, made the point that the whole debate was out of order, and the Chair decided the point well taken.

The question was then about to be put when some one raised another point of order—that a motion to recommit, amended as this had been, would require a majority vote. Killian immediately withdrew his amendment. He had got Mr. Strahan to give his support as a Republican to his motion, and now he felt safe, for further debate could not be had. The yeas and nays were called, and when his name was called Mr. Strahan said that Killian had played a dirty, contemptible trick upon him, and he would therefore vote no. Mr. Peabody and Mr. Fish explained their votes, taking the opportunity to give the lobby some hits, and amid the most intense excitement the roll-call went on. The vote stood forty-three for recommittal to sixty-one against it. As only thirty-five votes were required to carry the motion, the bill was recommitted. Messrs. Gallagher and Hodges were the only Republicans who voted against the bill; Mr. Schieffelin, Democrat, of Westchester, said emphatically that the bill was for the best interests of the tax-payers, and voted for it.

Killian and his lobby friends were half wild with delight at their success; but their joy will probably be short-lived.

Senator Rogers, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported to-day in the case of Judson W. Breed, who contested the seat of Hon. Commodore P. Vedder, the sitting member from the Thirty-second Senate District, that the contestant had no legal right to the seat. The question of Senator Vedder's eligibility was not considered. The ground is taken that, conceding Vedder's ineligibility, and that the voters knew of it, the contestant, according to all legal precedents in this country, although he obtained the next highest number of votes, could not legally claim the seat. It is now in the power of any Senator to move that the Judiciary Committee be directed to pass on the question of Senator Vedder's eligibility. If the claim should be established that Mr. Vedder was a civil officer under the Government, within the meaning of the act, within 100 days of his election, his seat would be declared vacant, and the duty would devolve on the Governor of ordering a new election. Senator Vedder was in the latter part of last Summer a Register in Bankruptcy.

The concurrent resolution, which passed the Assembly some days ago, providing for the appointment of a commission, to be composed of three Senators and five Assemblymen, to ascertain the best means of levying taxes and assessments, reporting by bill to the next Legislature, was killed in the Senate to-day.

There was a rumor afloat this afternoon that Smith Weed will be nominated by the Governor next week to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of O. W. Chapman, late Superintendent of the Insurance Department. Mr. Weed has been seen quite frequently of late in the Capitol, but it is tolerably certain that the Senate will not confirm the nomination if it is made.

No credence is given here to the rumor that Gov. Tilden will, in order to obtain the support of the anti-Tammanyites at Utica, withdraw the nomination of Judge Sinnott to the Marine Court bench, and name Mr. Ira Shafer for the place.

Senator Wellman to-day introduced his bill extending the time of the commission appointed to investigate the State Prisons to the 1st of January. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill providing for the commission was agreed to in the Assembly.

The Governor to-day signed the Assessment bill introduced by Senator Morrissey.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

ITS FINAL PASSAGE BY THE SENATE—THE CONTEST OVER THE NEW CAPITOL SECTION—THE WORK ON THE BUILDING TO BE CONTINUED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 7, 1876.

Senator Rogers, while contributing his quota to the debate on the Supply bill this morning, described exactly the item relating to the new capitol when he said it was in a muddled condition. He was willing to admit that he did not thoroughly understand the question, and the same admission in one form or another has been made by every Senator who has taken part in the discussion. The bill, as a whole, has occupied the attention of the Senate during five days and through seven sessions. Most of that time has been devoted to debate on the new capitol item. It has caused the recommittal of the bill three or four times, and has been cumbered at different stages of the debate with amendments, which caused it to assume positively alarming proportions. All these amendments referred directly or indirectly to the amount of money to be appropriated, and on this point a very great diversity of opinion existed up to the taking of the final vote. The last amendment was made by Senator Rogers, and directed the insertion of $800,000, to be used for continuing the work on the new Capitol. Every Senator was in his seat, and the vote stood 16 for and 16 against the amendment. Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer's vote, cast in the affirmative, decided the question. The Supply bill was then read a third time and sent to the Assembly for concurrence in the amendments. As the clause now stands the Commissioners will continue the work during the present year under the original plans unless these plans are changed by the Governor and the Commissioners of the Land Office. As the Governor and two of the Land Office Commissioners, who are also Commissioners of of the new Capitol are in accord with terms expressed by the Advisory Board of Architects, it is more than probable the plans of that board will be changed. Following are the principal clauses of the new Capitol section, as amended:

There shall be imposed for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1876, in addition to any other tax levy, a tax of $800,000 on the real and personal property taxable in this State, to be assessed, raised, and collected upon and by the annual assessment and collection of taxes for the year 1876, in the manner prescribed by law, to be paid by the County Treasurers into the Treasury of the State to the credit of the fund for the construction of the new Capitol, which sum is hereby appropriated, together with the sum of $183,890 05 (being the unappropriated remainder of the tax levied for the same object for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1875,) to continue the work on the new Capitol building.

The Commissioners are hereby directed to report to the Legislature, at the opening of its next session, full detailed plans and specifications for the completion of the whole work by contract or contracts. They are also required to secure by advertisement estimates or bids for the construction of the work and the furnishing the materials therefor from responsible parties, which estimates or bids shall be accompanied by such securities as the said Commissioners shall deem to be necessary in order to guarantee the faithful performance of any contract or contracts that may be made. All such estimates or bids shall also be embraced in the report to be made to the Legislature as above required.

The new Capitol Commissioners shall cause the work on the new Capitol building to be progressed with such diligence as shall insure its readiness for full occupancy by the 1st day of January, 1879, and, if practicable, to complete and render tenantable some portion thereof at an earlier date. The general plan for the exterior of the new Capitol, according to which the building has thus far been constructed, having been adopted with the approval of the Commissioners of the Land Office and the Governor in pursuance of law, the same shall not be changed or modified except upon like approval of the Governor and a majority of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING THE MUTUAL USE OF CANALS.

OTTAWA, April 7.—Important correspondence between the United States, Imperial, and Dominion Governments in relation to Canadian vessels and the American canals was presented to Parliament last night. The correspondence begins February, 1872, and extends down to the 5th of April, 1876, making a very bulky document. On the 2d of November, 1874, the Committee of the Privy Council adopted a report complaining that engagements entered into between her Majesty's Government and that of the United States in reference to the mutual use of the canals of both countries by the vessels of the United States and Canada respectively, as contained in the twenty-seventh section of the Treaty of Washington, have not, on the part of the United States, been carried into practical effect; but that while all Canadian canals have been freely opened to the vessels on payment of the same tolls and charges as are exacted from British or Canadian vessels, the latter are still entirely excluded from the use of any and all the canals within United States territory, except the Sault Ste. Marie Canal; that thus, while barges and other vessels, with or without cargoes, clearing from ports on the Hudson River, are allowed to pass through the Chambly Canal to the St. Lawrence, and thence from Montreal through the Lachine Canal to the City of Ottawa, or other destinations, British or Canadian vessels loading at Ottawa or any other Canadian port, or even in ballast, are prohibited from passing Whitehall through the Champlain Canal to the Hudson River, in the State of New-York; and that same prohibitory policy obtains generally in reference to the use of the Erie and other canals connecting the navigable waters with the territory of the United States; that, considering that over three years have passed during which the Canadian Government have been faithfully acting upon the spirit of the treaty, permitting the use of their numerous canals in as full and unrestricted manner as that accorded to their own vessels, and this liberal policy having met with no reciprocity on the part of the Government of the United States, the committee recommend that the British Minister at Washington be communicated with, with the view of ascertaining whether the Government of the United States was endeavoring to procure British and Canadian vessels the use of their canals according to said twenty-seventh section of said Treaty of Washington.

On the 23d of November Sir Edward Thornton replied that the United States Government had already brought the subject under the notice of the Government of the State of New-York, in which State the principal canals are situated, and that they had therefore lost no time in carrying out the engagement contained in the Treaty of Washington. As their representation had no effect he would urge that the subject should be again brought under the notice of the State Government. On Nov. 26 Mr. Fish wrote to Sir Edward Thornton to say that he was surprised at the general statement contained in the report of the Canadian Committee, and that it would have been more satisfactory had some special instance of exclusion been reported. He says, however, that he had forwarded a copy of the dispatch to the Governor of the State of New-York. On the 4th of December Gov. Dix wrote to Mr. Fish inclosing a letter from the Canal Collector at Whitehall and other papers, from which he deduced this statement: That British subjects were allowed to navigate the New-York canals on terms of equality with citizens of the United States, and that the Canadian authorities have been misinformed in regard to the exclusion of British or Canadian vessels from the Champlain Canal at Whitehall. On the 8th of February the Privy Council adopted a minute giving reasons which led them to formulate the charges contained in their former minute, but winding up that, as the Government of the State of New-York now asserts positively that Canadian vessels are not prohibited from navigating these canals on terms of equality with American vessels; it was recommended that her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies be informed that the Canadian Government "no longer continues to be of the opinion that Canadian vessels are excluded from the canals of the State of New-York, and will take the necessary steps to promulgate officially this important information, in order that Canadian canal-boat owners and forwarders may be enabled to take advantage of the privilege referred to." Here the matter appears to have rested until Aug. 27, when another minute of the Council was adopted by the Privy Council, based on the refusal of the Collector at Plattsburg, N. Y., to allow a Canadian barge laden with lumber or other foreign merchandise to pass from New-York to Rouse's Point, the United States law as construed by the Treasury Department prohibiting the trade in question so far as British vessels are concerned. This interpretation required the barge to unload at the first port of entry, which was Whitehall, thereby practically closing the Champlain Canal to British and Canadian vessels.

The correspondence on the subject, which is very voluminous, contains a letter from Sir Edward Thornton detailing a conversation with Mr. Fish on the subject, in the course of which Mr. Fish said that it was under the consideration of the Treasury Department, and while he could not speak officially with regard to it, it seemed to him that the Revenue laws of the United States would prevent the use of the entire navigation of the canals by Canadian vessels. Mr. Fish, Sir Edward writes, added that he supposed the idea and object of the Canadian Government were that Canadian boats should be enabled to bring a cargo from Canada through the canals and down the Hudson to New-York. This was impossible by reason of the above-mentioned provisions of law with regard to the first port of entry, and because neither by the Treaty of Washington nor by any other treaty had the navigation of the River Hudson been allowed to British or other foreign vessels. This view was subsequently sustained by the Secretary of the Treasury, who communicated a long letter on the subject to Mr. Fish, which was transmitted on the 26th of November to Lord Dufferin. Here the matter rested until the 5th inst., when the Privy Council, apparently provoked by the inquiry for the papers, adopted a minute in reply. It takes up Secretary Bristow's argument, and calls attention to the fact that he has overlooked the provision of law contained in the act of Congress passed on the 26th of September, 1860, and re-enacted and confirmed in the Revised Statutes of 1875, which authorizes the American Government to permit vessels laden with products of Canada to load or unload at any port or place in any collection district in the United States, provided similar privileges are extended to vessels of the United States in the colonies. They, therefore, recommend that Sir Edward Thornton be requested to call the attention of the United States Government to this act, and to press upon that Government the making of such arrangements as will at once secure the same privileges to Canadian vessels in the United States canals as are accorded to United States vessels in Canadian canals.

LAST APPEAL OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

St. John's Guild makes its final appeal for assistance this season. It has a large number of sick persons and helpless women and children on its hands who cannot be deserted, but for whose relief there is not a dollar in the treasury of the Guild. The destitution of these people is wretched, and while they do not suffer from the cold they cannot get work, and starvation stares them in the face. They must be saved, but it will require immediate and generous gifts to keep them from perishing. Already the charitable people of New-York have ministered to the needs of the 25,000 poor who have been visited by the volunteers of the Guild during the past Winter, and on their recommendation been fed and clothed. One more offering will carry the work through to its completion. Donations may be sent to Rev. Alvah Wiswall, No. 42 East Fourteenth street.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CAPTURE OF DESPERATE BURGLARS.

A STORY OF CRIME—THE JEWELRY GANG CAPTURED—A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER IN FRONT OF THE TOMBS.

For several years past the basement saloon No. 50 Bleecker street has been noted as the favorite resort for thieves and disreputable characters. Under the management of a man named Unger, its first proprietor, it became known as the "Burnt Rag," but it subsequently passed into the hands of a sporting man named Hughes, who kept it comparatively decent. Since that time it has been conducted by William Thompson, and has been one of the worst resorts for thieves in this country. For several months past daring burglaries and robberies have been committed in various jewelry stores in this City and Brooklyn, the keepers of the stores being bucked and gagged by the thieves, who then robbed the stores at their leisure. Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, thought that these robberies were perpetrated by the gang who made their head-quarters in the "Rag," and ordered Detective Wade, of the Fourteenth Precinct, to keep a lookout for them. On Monday night last Detective Wade made a raid on the place and arrested the notorious "Skid" Walker, of Philadelphia, keeper of a thieves' den there; a Philadelphia pickpocket called "the Kitten," and a young burglar named George Wilson, alias "Robby Reilly." Half an hour afterward, Patrick Boyle, a noted burglar, came to the station with a coat for Wilson. He was at once locked up. The appearance of Boyle and Wilson corresponded with that of two of the men who had attempted to rob the jewelry store of Mr. J. Kline, in Hicks street, Brooklyn, three weeks ago. The thieves entered Kline's store, beat himself and his wife on the head with revolvers, and attempted to gag them. Mr. Kline, however, made a desperate resistance, and an alarm being raised, the ruffians fled from the place, and jumping into a butcher cart, standing near by, were driven away. On Thursday afternoon Capt. Allaire sent for Mr. and Mrs. Kline. After some deliberation they fully identified Boyle and Wilson as two of the thieves. When the prisoners were brought before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, Detective Wade observed "Billy" Barry and Martin McGowan, two other members of the gang, standing at Leonard and Centre streets, watching the entrance to the Tombs. The detective brought Mr. and Mrs. Kline out on the steps of the Tombs, and asked them if they knew the men. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kline at once identified them. Detective Wade then noticed that the thieves had observed Mr. and Mrs. Kline, and were running away. He drew his revolver and gave chase, firing at them as he went. The sound of the firing and the alarm given by the officer brought Sixth Ward officers to Detective Wade's assistance, and the desperadoes were finally captured in Baxter street after a desperate struggle, which was renewed in Centre street, opposite the Tombs, where the officers were compelled to handcuff their prisoners. Being brought into the court-room, Mr. Kline said that Barry was the man who struck himself and wife on the head with a revolver. Counselor Oliver, who appeared for the prisoners, said that he would waive an examination and consent to their being surrendered to Detectives Frost and Corr, of Brooklyn, who were in court. Boyle, Wilson, Barry, and McGowan were then heavily hand-cuffed and removed to Brooklyn, in charge of Detectives Wade, Frost, and Corr, and a strong guard of Police. On their arrival in Brooklyn they were surrendered to Capt. Ferry, of the Third Precinct, and lodged in Raymond Street Jail.

PASSOVER.

THE JEWISH FEAST OF UNLEAVENED BREAD.

This evening will be marked by the peculiar ceremonies incident to the Jewish festival of "Pesach" or Passover. This festival, which is also known as the "feast of unleavened bread," continues for eight days, and, with the exception of the New-Year feast and the Day of Atonement, is more generally observed than any of the very numerous festal days in the Hebraic calendar. "Pesach" was instituted to commemorate the divine deliverance of the children of Israel from the cruel and tyrannical rule of Pharaoh, and their exodus, under the leadership of Moses, from the land of Egypt, where they had been kept in bondage. The chief feature in the observance of the Passover by the Jews is the eating of "Matzoth," or unleavened bread, which is in commemoration of the flight of the Israelites from the land where they had been so long oppressed. After the infliction of the last plague, viz., the slaying of the first-born of each household of the oppressors, the Egyptians, alarmed for their safety, thrust the Jews forth with such haste that they were unable to prepare food for their long journey to the promised land. But they took with them the dough which they had prepared, and this was baked by the heat of the sun, and with this bread the multitude were fed. In commemoration of this unleavened bread the Jews of the present day during the Passover, instead of the bread consumed by them the rest of the year, use thin crackers, prepared simply of flour and water, without yeast, salt, or any other ingredient, which are baked by Jewish bakers. So little time is consumed in manufacturing these crackers that the dough cannot ferment or become leavened from the moment the flour is mixed until it is thrust into the oven to be baked. These "Matzoth" take the place of bread in all orthodox Jewish families.

Although the festival continues for eight days, the first two and last two days only are deemed of special importance by the orthodox Jews, while those belonging to the reformed sect hold the first and the last day of the festival as holy days. Among the orthodox the first and second evenings of the festival, denominated "Sidar" nights, are distinguished by a peculiar service designed to perpetuate the remembrance of the deliverance from captivity, but this custom has grown into disuse among the Reformed Jews.

All the Jewish temples and synagogues will be opened for divine service this evening and to-morrow, and in the principal places of worship sermons will be delivered on Sunday by eminent Jewish ministers.

THE QUESTION OF CANAL TOLLS.

At the request of a large number of the members of the New-York Produce Exchange, the Board of Managers of that body met yesterday afternoon to take such measures as they might deem necessary to properly present to the Legislature the importance and necessity for the continuance of a liberal policy by the State on the question of canal tolls, and the adoption of the concurrent resolution presented by the Canal Board authorizing the retention of the toll-sheet of last year. After some deliberation the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The business interests of the port of New-York are now suffering as never before from the immense diversion that has been made in its grain trade to other ports, chiefly through the lower freights that are offering to those ports; and

Whereas, The Erie Canal was projected and built with a direct view to making the cheapest possible communication from the interior and western portions of our country with the seaboard; and

Whereas, Any restrictions imposed upon this great water course beyond what may be absolutely required to keep it in operation are to just that extent a tribute paid to other ports, and a premium on other and more expensive modes of transportation; and

Whereas, The Chairman of the Canal Board has clearly shown, in his recent communication to that body, that the revenues from the toll-sheet of 1875 would be ample to provide for the management and ordinary repairs of the Erie Canal during the present season; and

Whereas, Any tolls imposed by the Legislature beyond such point of support would be an injustice done to the entire mercantile interests of this City, a hardship needlessly imposed on the army of boatmen and others employed upon the canals, and a loss to the capital invested in boats and other appliances for canal navigation, not to speak of the waste of the vast sums that have been expended upon the water way itself; therefore

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State be urgently requested to approve the recommendation of the Canal Board, indorsed as it has been by the Canal Committee of the Assembly, for continuing during the present season, on the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals the toll-sheet established for the previous season.

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to take such steps as shall lead to the earliest possible disposition of all such lateral canals as can be spared, the retention of which as now constituted are a burden upon the whole canal system of the State.

Resolved, That the Special Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange on Canal Tolls be charged with laying these resolutions before the State Legislature, and with enforcing them with such facts as shall serve to show the importance of refraining at this particular time from imposing any burdens whatever on our State traffic that can possibly be dispensed with.

The special committee referred to in the above is composed of Messrs. William H. Phillips, Chairman; Franklin Edson, L. Hazletine, L. J. N. Stark, Edward Annan, and A. E. Orr. The date of their departure for Albany is not fixed, but it is their intention to go at an early day.

SHABBY POLICEMEN MADE NEAT.

For many years past the policemen have been in the habit of "beating" the semi-annual inspection, as they call it, by a process which would hardly occur to any except the average police mind. The policeman left to himself will wear his uniform until it becomes ragged and shabby, and the object of these inspections is to bring all the uniforms of the force under the eye of Drill Captain Copeland, who orders the patrolman to provide himself with a new dress whenever he deems it necessary in order to provide for the respectable appearance of the force. In theory the inspection is all very well, but in practice it has been found that the force has continued as shabby as ever in consequence of the small number of men who had good coats loaning them to the large number who had not to wear at inspection. To put a stop to this practice and insure that no one coat shall pass inspection more than once, it has been determined to touch each coat with muriatic acid when it first appears for inspection. The acid will be applied on the inside, and will leave a bright yellow spot, which will furnish conclusive evidence that it does not belong to the man who wears it a second time at inspection. Superintendent Walling will issue a general order on this subject within a day or two, and it may be assumed that the practice among policemen of loaning coats to each other on inspection day has come to an abrupt end.

ANTI-TAMMANY ORGANIZATION.

APPOINTMENT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE—ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the recent meeting of the New-York Democratic Anti-Tammany County Committee, resolutions passed empowering Hon. Ira Shafer, Chairman of the committee, to appoint the standing committees for the present year, recited that the Chairmen of those committees should be members of the Executive Committee. Subsequently these committees were appointed, L. M. Doscher being Chairman of the Finance Committee, Hon. Rufus F. Andrews of the Committee on Resolutions, Richard Dougherty of the Committee on Naturalization, and David S. Paige of the Committee on Printing. Last evening the Executive Committee met in Irving Hall for the purpose of organization, and the Chairmen of the Standing Committees took part in the proceedings, as members of the committee. Among the others present at the meeting were Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, Hon. Ira Shafer, ex-Supervisor James Hayes, and Messrs. John D. Coughlin, Charles W. Brooke, Denis McMahon, James D. McClelland, Alexander V. Davidson, Francis M. Bixby, and Charles Crary. Mr. Crary presided, and William P. Mitchell acted as Secretary. The contest for the chairmanship was between Mr. Hart and Mr. Brooke, and resulted in a vote of 29 for the former and 18 for the latter. A point was raised by the friends of Mr. Brooke that the Chairmen of the standing committees had no right to vote, but this point was overruled. Mr. Brooke moved that the election of Mr. Hart be made unanimous, and his motion was carried. Mr. Hart, on taking the chair, said that he would do his best to promote amity and harmony of feeling in the party. Messrs. William P. Mitchell and John F. Carroll were elected Secretaries, and Patrick Walsh Sergeant at Arms. Subsequently it was resolved to elect a Vice Chairman of the committee, and ex-Supervisor Hayes was unanimously chosen to the position. The representatives of the press had been admitted to the meeting on the motion of Mr. Andrews, and on motion of ex-Alderman Bryan Reilly it was unanimously resolved that they be admitted to all future meetings, except when otherwise ordered.

THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISORDERS.

MEETING OF PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HOSPITAL—ADDRESSES BY REV. DR. PETERS AND DR. HARTT.

A quorum of the committee of gentlemen appointed at a meeting held in Association Hall on Jan. 31 last, for the purpose of raising funds and perfecting plans for the establishment of a hospital for the cure of chronic diseases, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Dr. Henry A. Hartt, whom it is proposed to place in charge of the hospital, presided, and Mr. Uriah Welch acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to discuss plans for interesting in the movement persons of wealth who might be willing to subscribe to the support of so laudable a project. Rev. Thomas M. Peters, D. D., having been requested to state his views on the subject, remarked that for years past it had been to him a matter of painful contemplation that so many persons were suffering from constantly recurring diseases, or remaining permanently debilitated without any hopeful assurance of eventual cure. A few years ago Mr. Hartt had visited the speaker, and convinced him that the establishment of a hospital of this kind would be eminently beneficial to this class of sufferers. The subject was, however, held in abeyance until a paper prepared by Dr. Hartt had been signed by a large majority of the members of the medical profession in this City. At the present time although there existed a Home for Incurables, there were, many persons who disliked to enter an institution of that kind, because they did not consider their cases hopeless. The object of the proposed hospital was not simply to treat such diseases temporarily, but to cure them. It was entitled to generous support because of its humanitarian character, and because it had the concurrence and confidence of the medical profession. Dr. Hartt informed the committee that out of 837 physicians who had signed the recommendation for the hospital only seven had withdrawn their names. Mr. Welch was elected Treasurer pro tem., and the Chairman and Mr. Franklin Ottarson were appointed as a committee to prepare a statement of the project for public distribution. The following committee was appointed to collect the necessary funds and to receive subscriptions: Henry A. Hartt, M. D., No. 143 East Thirty-fourth street; Rev. Thomas M. Peters, D. D., Ninety-ninth street and Broadway, Rev. Edward McGlynn, D. D., No. 142 East Twenty-ninth street; Uriah Welch, St. Nicholas Hotel; Rev. J. Clement French, D. D., No. 114 First place, Brooklyn; C. R. Griggs, No. 239 Broadway; Ronald McDonald, No. 33 Second place, Brooklyn; Stephen De Wolfe, M. D., No. 138 West Thirty-seventh street; E. H. Davis, M. D., No. 157 East Eighty-second street; Everett P. Wheeler, No. 20 West Forty-eighth street; George S. McWaters, No. 76 Macdougal street; Ellwood E. Thorne, No. 133 West Twenty-second street, and Franklin J. Ottarson, No. 26 West Forty-third street.

FIGHTING OVER THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR.

The counsel for Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney, the Hempstead Reservoir contractors, served yesterday upon Mayor Schroeder and the Commissioners of City Works, the complaint in an action to restrain them from exercising any future control over the works at the reservoir. The plaintiffs claim that the City of Brooklyn changed the original plan of the work, spent the money intended for its completion for other purposes, and they were obliged to cease work when the money was exhausted, leaving the dam uncompleted and unfit for use. They say, also, that they are put to great expense to keep it in repair, and that their machinery will be damaged $20,000 if the gates are kept closed, in addition to the great damage likely to be done to the dam. The dam is not fit to withstand more than eight feet of water in its present state, wher as there are now over fourteen feet. A meeting of the Board of City Works was held yesterday, at which a communication was received from Chief Engineer Adams, stating that the dam had been injured, and that though he considered it safe in its present condition, he was of opinion that it was being exposed to needless risk by continuing the experiment, the necessity for which exists only in the minds of the disaffected, whose ends would be served if in the attempt to fill the reservoir in its unprotected state the entire structure should be swept away. A resolution was offered by Commissioner Fowler, and adopted, protesting against any further experiments to test the work, and against its completion in any other manner than that originally provided for, and proposing to hold the contractors responsible under existing laws.

BOATING AT PRINCETON.

Boating matters at Princeton, N. J., are very flourishing. The Freshmen crew was announced yesterday, and is as follows:

		Age.	Weight.	Height.	Chest
J. S. Presbrey, Washington, D. C.	Bow and Captain.	21	154	5.8½	39½
Harold Godwin, New-York	No. 2.	19	156	5.9½	40½
C. C. Clark, Brooklyn	No. 3.	20	159	6	39½
C. D. Bennett, Newark, N. J.	No. 4.	19	161	5.10	40
E. O. Roessle, Washington, D. C.	No. 5.	21	170	6	41½
C. O. Brewster, Brookfield, Mass.	Stroke.	19	156	5.11	39
Albert Myliy, Savannah, Ga.	Sub.	18	143	5.6½	39

RIFLE PRACTICE.

A match between teams representing the Sophomore Class of Columbia College and the New-York Life Insurance Company, was contested at Creedmoor, Jr., yesterday, resulting in favor of the college team. Following are the scores:

SOPHOMORES.

J. Fischer	5	4	3	5	3	5	4	4	5	4	42
C. S. Allen	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	40
F. A. Dugro	4	3	3	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	38
J. F. Brush	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	38
R. W. Kenyon	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	2	37
F. R. Hitchcock	3	2	2	2	4	3	4	3	2	4	29
Total											224

INSURANCE COMPANY.

J. D. Conover	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	39
Levi Darbee, Jr.	3	4	3	4	4	2	4	5	5	3	37
C. W. Pontey	4	4	4	5	5	3	0	3	4	5	37
V. C. Field	3	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	36
H. C. Richardson	4	2	3	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	36
D. Fosdick	4	0	4	4	5	3	5	3	4	4	36
Total											221

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge George F. Shepley, of Maine, is at the Windsor Hotel.

William W. Wright, of Geneva, N. Y., is at the Glenham Hotel.

James Parton, of Newburyport, Mass., is at the Union Square Hotel.

Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

J. Boutton, of the French Legation at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, N. Y., and Hon. L. S. Trimble, of Kentucky, are at the Hoffman House.

Mlle. Titiens, Max Strakosch, Signor Brignoli, and Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Everett House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Bible Society distributed 5,364 Bibles during the month of March.

A sneak thief stole a gold watch and chain valued at $275 from the bedroom of Joseph Reynolds, at No. 401 East Eleventh street, on Thursday evening.

A meeting of the Washington Irving Monument Association will be held at the Windsor Hotel next Monday, at 2 P. M. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens will preside.

Those splendid steam-boats Bristol and Providence, of the Fall River Line, will resume their trips between New-York and Boston on Monday next, 10th inst.

The rooms of R. F. Gaskell, at No. 406 East Twenty-fifth street, were entered by sneak thieves on Thursday evening, and jewelry valued at $128 was carried off.

A meeting of the members of the New-York Cotton Exchange will be held on Monday to take action on certain proposed amendments to the by-laws of the organization.

Rev. Dr. Desola Mendes, of the Forty-fourth Street Synagogue, lectures this morning before the congregation "Sherith Israel," in Nineteenth street, near Fifth avenue, by special invitation of the Trustees.

Three little boys, named John Murphy, John Stevens, and Thomas Tobin, were held for trial at the Washington Place Police Court for stealing twenty hams from C. O. West, a provision dealer, of No. 654 Washington street.

Burglars effected an entrance on Thursday night to the vault underneath the sidewalk at No. 194 Avenue B, and carried off a soda-water fountain and a quantity of lead pipe, the property of Dr. David Toal, and valued at $150.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Sarah Moses, of No. 79 Chrystie street, was held for trial for stealing $116 and a diamond pin, valued at $460, from Charles May, of No. 581 Hudson street, in the Astor Place Hotel.

The court-rooms at No. 27 Chambers street have been pillaged by junk-thieves, who have carried off the door-locks, plates, and rods from the closets, ink-stands and stationery from the chambers of the Marine Court and Part III.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, on Thursday last, the sum of $2,759 was appropriated for foreign work, and grants of Bibles to the number of 47,000 volumes were made. The receipts for the month of March were $96,880 91.

The Rockaway Yacht Club filed a certificate of incorporation in the County Clerk's Office yesterday. Alfred Neilson, Daniel Lord, Jr., William Lummis, and Alexander H. Stevens will act as Trustees of the club, which will have its headquarters in this City.

A fellow who gave his name as Thomas Harvey, of Horatio street, was committed at the Essex Market Court yesterday for swindling Daniel Danielson, a young farmer, of Hudson, N. Y., out of $15 by the three-card monte game at Pier No. 49 East River.

The agents of the Anchor Line of steamers have assigned the steamers Elysia, Australia, Utopia, and Anglia to their new line between this City and London. The first vessel will be dispatched on the 29th inst., and will be followed fortnightly by others.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday William T. Mitchell, a boy sixteen years old, of No. 49 Norfolk street, was committed for attempting to stab Officer Ginley, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with a dagger, because the latter had asked him what he was doing in a pawn-shop in Grand street.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Jacob Cohen was placed on trial before Judge Gildersleeve charged with receiving stolen goods. The complainants were Draper & Owen, dealers in tailors' trimmings at No. 508 Broadway. The trial had not concluded at the adjournment of the court.

Marie Zelie, of No. 100 Greene street, was held for trial at the Washington Place Court yesterday for stealing $50 from Leopold Oppenheimer, of No. 155 Norfolk street. While confined in the Fifteenth Precinct on Thursday night, she attempted suicide by hanging, but was cut down by the doorman.

S. W. Patchen, Bartholomew Skaats, Charles Menzesheimer, James M. Davis, and A. W. Heaton have been appointed a committee by the Board of the New-York Stock Exchange to nominate officers of the Exchange and members of the Governing Committee to be voted for at the annual election to be held on May 8.

Ex-Supervisor James Davis, formerly a Republican politician, and recently connected with the House of Refuge, died suddenly at his residence, corner of Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, yesterday morning. He was about seventy years of age, and one of the oldest residents of Harlem.

Charles W. Havemeyer, who sued the Valentine and Butler Safe and Lock Company for $25,000 damages for injuries, recovered a verdict of $4,000 in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday. The defendants, in hoisting a safe on Sixth avenue, stretched a rope across the sidewalk over which the plaintiff stumbled. He fell on his head and received a concussion of the brain.

Alvan S. Southworth, the Receiver of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, filed his March report in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The receipts for the month were $18,746 53; disbursements, $16,617 40. The receipts since the Receiver took charge amount to $60,254 95, and the expenditures during the same period to $39,980 09, leaving a balance of net earnings of $20,274 86.

The following changes were made yesterday in the direction of the National Bank of the State of New-York: Resigned as officers and Directors, August Belmont, President; Laurence Turnure, Vice President, and D. Drake Smith, Director; elected, William H. Hays, Director and President; Henry Morgan, Director and Vice President; John Jacob Astor and James T. Closson, Directors, and G. R. A. Ricketts, Cashier.

Charlotte Courtney, the night attendant who was recently discharged from the employ of the Department of Charities and Correction, upon the charge that "a patient named Rachel Duryee had received a severe beating while under her care," denies the charge, and avers that there was no satisfactory evidence produced before the Medical Superintendent that she had beaten the patient.

Mary Donohue, aged fourteen years, residing with her parents at No. 156 Cherry street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by swallowing five cent's worth of Paris green, which she had purchased at the drug store of Dr. Franklin, No. 172 Cherry street, under the pretense of wanting it to kill rats. She was attended by Dr. Purcell, No. 51 Henry street, who found her in a very dangerous condition. No reason can be assigned for the act.

Judge Lawrence yesterday ordered the sequestration of the property of the Working Church Publishing Company, and the appointment of a Receiver will be made as soon as proof of the company's assets is handed in, so that the Receiver's bond can be fixed. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., is President of the company, which publishes a paper called the *Working Church*. The petition for sequestration, &c., was made by Valentine Hammann, who is a judgment creditor of the company to the amount of $2,664 98.

In the case of the United States against A. Feigelstock for the condemnation of fifty barrels of whisky, in the United States District Court, Judge Blatchford yesterday ordered a verdict for the defendant on the ground that the law did not warrant a forfeiture of the spirits. These spirits were transferred some time ago by Mr. Bingham, one of the Evansville (Ind.) distillers recently convicted of illicit distilling, in payment of a debt to a man in his employ, and were afterward seized as "crooked whisky." The case will probably be appealed as a test case.

BROOKLYN.

The body of Capt. Patterson, of the steamship Metropolis, was found yesterday afternoon in the canal at the foot of Fifteenth street, where the steamer is lying. There were no marks of violence upon it.

The Brooklyn hatters, who have been on strike since October last, have finally concluded to abandon their position and go to work. The strike was brought about by the proposition of the bosses to employ non-society men.

James Campbell, a brother of the Superintendent of Police, an officer in the Supreme Court, and a Deputy Sheriff under his brother Patrick, and also under Sheriff Walters, died yesterday of brain fever. He was forty years old.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company yesterday: George Law, John Englis, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Andrew V. Stout, Richard Poillon, Charles Wall, Seymour L. Husted, John G. Jenkins, Henry Crossman.

The Trustees of the African Methodist Church have made application to Judge Gilbert for an injunction to restrain the Pastor—Rev. Mr. Murray—from exercising any control whatever over the property of the church. The case was set down for a hearing on Monday next.

The special committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County appointed to investigate the affair of the House of the Good Shepherd visited the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday, for the purpose of comparing the female department of that institution with the one they are investigating.

The American Foreign Missionary Society of the Congregational Church held a monthly meeting at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Seven churches only were represented. Rev. Mr. Lockwood presided. Rev. Dr. Walker, Missionary to Gaboon, Africa, addressed the meeting.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Republican Town Committee of Ossining for the ensuing year consists of J. Kelly Platt, John E. Cooley, Thomas Leary, John V. Cockcraft, and Henry B. Curtis.

Ex-Mayor Joseph Masten, of Yonkers, has been appointed Police Commissioner of Yonkers for the term of four years, from the 1st of May next, in the place of Dennis McGrath.

Dingy Barrett, of Brewsters, Putnam County, while under the influence of liquor last Tuesday, was run over by a train of the Harlem Railroad, which cut off one leg and badly mutilated the other. Barrett had previously lost an arm while at work on a threshing machine.

At the inquest held upon the body of Joseph Adams, son of Mr. Edward Adams, of Somers Centre, it was stated that the boy wanted to go to Paterson with his father, who refused his request, whereupon the lad, who was high-spirited, took the straps from his skates, went into an outbuilding and hung himself.

The election for officers of the village of Sing Sing resulted in the election of G. W. Cartwright, Republican, for President; W. W. Ryder, Democrat; Joseph E. Quick, Democrat, and Henry J. Sarles, Republican, Trustees; James Davis, Republican, Collector; and D. H. Benedict, Democrat, Treasurer. The Republican Village Committee of Ossining for the ensuing year comprises J. F. Colyer, Matthew Benson, Samuel Watson, S. McNeil, Jr., and Henry B. Curtis.

LONG ISLAND.

The people of the town of Hempstead, at the election on Tuesday, passed a resolution in favor of the division of the County of Queens and the formation of the new County of Nassau, in accordance with the bill recently introduced in the Legislature. Another resolution requests the Board of Supervisors to take measures to hold the annual and special town meetings of the town of Hempstead hereafter by election districts.

Word has reached Sag Harbor that William W. Connor, son of Mr. Hickford Connor, of that place, was drowned at one of the South Shetland Islands a short time ago. A boat's crew of the Charles Shearer, of which he was fourth mate, went to the island to capture seals, when they were attacked by Indians. One of three on shore was killed, and four in the boat were drowned by being capsized in the breakers. Connor was among the latter.

On Monday next the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Queens County, Judge Joseph F. Barnard presiding, will convene at the Court-house, North Hempstead. The calendar of civil causes numbers 112. District Attorney Downing being absent, there will probably be but little criminal business done, although there are several important cases awaiting trial, among them that of the Albertsons, father and two sons, colored, for incendiarism in setting fire to houses and other outbuildings on the north side of the island.

The list of Supervisors elected in Suffolk County at the town elections on Tuesday, as previously published, is in some respects imperfect. The returns from all the ten towns of the County show the following results: Babylon—Charles F. Duryea, Dem. Huntington—Stephen Rogers, Dem. Riverhead—Hubbard Corwin, Dem. Islip—John Wood, Union. Brookhaven—Charles S. Havens, Dem. Southampton—William R. Post, Rep. Easthampton—Walter E. Derby, Rep. Southold—Henry A. Reeves, Dem. Southtown—J. Beecher Smith, Dem. Shelter Island—Samuel B. Nicoll, Rep. The Democrats have a small majority in the board.

STATEN ISLAND.

Business on the Island is improving. The demand for dwelling houses is increasing, and the prospects are good for a large number of additional residents. Preparations are being made for the erection of several houses on fine locations along the north shore.

In the village of Port Richmond, Hon. John Decker, the Street Commissioner, has, by great activity, caused the ravages of the late storm upon the streets and sidewalks to be repaired. In the village of New-Brighton the damage done will amount to some $3,500, but the repairs are being made leisurely.

NEW-JERSEY.

A pardon has been granted to George W. Patterson, the defaulting Collector of Monmouth County, who is now serving a term in State Prison. The pardon takes effect a few days before the expiration of the term, and was only granted for the purpose of restoring his citizenship, forfeited by conviction.

John Dougherty, a resident of Harlinger, was brought to St. Michael's Hospital, in Newark, yesterday, suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the leg, inflicted by James Shields. Dougherty had some difficulty with a woman in Shields' house, and when he left Shields followed and shot at him four times. Shields has not been arrested.

Charles Hollin, a Newark shoemaker, while walking across the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, over the Passaic River, stepped and fell between the beams, when he had nearly reached the terminus, and landed on the pavement in Ogden street. One of his legs was fractured, and he was badly bruised about the head. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital.

James Behan, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Newark, went into Michael Bowen's saloon, on Seventh avenue, Thursday night, and became involved in a difficulty with the proprietor, when Bowen's wife seized an ax and struck Behan on the head, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Bowen and his wife were arrested, and gave bail to answer a charge of atrocious assault and battery.

The Republican City Convention of Jersey City met in the Crescent Club-room, in Newark avenue, yesterday afternoon, and nominated Charles Seidler for Mayor by acclamation. A committee was appointed to wait upon the nominee, and after a brief absence they returned and introduced him to the convention. Mr. Seidler made a brief address, accepting the nomination and thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him. Mr. Seidler is a member of the firm of Lorillard & Co.

WOULD YOU SAVE LIFE!

Then keep a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR always at hand. Many a child has been burned to death that might have been saved by it. 25c.—*Advertisement.*

KNOX'S SPRING STYE.—The introduction of Knox's Spring style of Gentlemen's HAT was as prompt as the season itself, and has been as eagerly welcomed. There is no occasion to dilate upon its beauty, for that is a recognized fact. Buy your hats at No. 212 Broadway, or his Fifth Avenue Hotel establishment.—*Advertisement.*

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.—Our Centennial year is full of promise. Hail its advent by an early purchase of a KNOX HAT of the Spring style, at No. 212 Broadway or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

THE PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.—Printing Cloths are dull and weak, with small sales on the basis of 3¾c.@3⅞c., 30 days, for 64 by 64 best Standard and Extra.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N.C., April 7.—Spirits of Turpentine dull and nominal at 35c. Resin firm at $1 70 for strained. Tar quiet at $1 60.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Nellie Martin, from Rio de Janeiro.—Mrs. A. Stryker, Lieut. M. P. Bravo, Mrs. D. W. Howes, Mr. Michelena, Master Loubriel, Louis Chedron, Thomas Ward, Jules P. C. Taivair.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:33 | Sun sets.....6:32 | Moon rises..6:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:08 | Gov. Island..7:57 | Hell Gate...9:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, April 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Octarora, Reynolds, Baltimore, William Dalzell; Beverly, Wallace, Woodbury, Matanzas, Cuba, J. H. Winchester & Co.; George Washington, Whitehead, Halifax, N. S. and St. Johns, N. F., Clark & Seaman.

Ship Isaac Webb, Urquhart, Liverpool, Eng., C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Jurhen, (Fr.,) Boulon, Bilboa, Sp., Boyd & Hincken; Crono, (Aust.,) Sterk, Limerick, Ireland, Siocovich & Co.; Ella, (Br.,) Christie, Panama, Henlett & Torrance; Ida, (Norw.,) Lassen, Cronstadt, Russia, C. Tobias & Co.; Fanwell, (Ger.,) Neumann, Bremen, Dill & Hadmann; Hypatia, (Br.,) Dakin, Cork, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, Blakslee & Caldwell; Edward Albro, (Br.,) Grant, Sagua la Grande, Gerhard & Brener.

Brig Abby Ellen, Harding, Kingston, Jam., Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. James A. Potter, Ogier, Savannah, Ga., Parsons & Loud; Cumberland, Webber, Matanzas, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Sarah Maria, Atkins, Hartford, Hackett & Bro.; Geo. S. Marts, Cobb, Cardenas, Hague & Petty; Southern Home, (Br.,) Hansen, Pernambuco, via Baltimore, Peniston & Co.; B. J. Willard, Woodbury, Matanzas, Cuba, J. H. Winchester & Co.; R. L. Hersey, Coggins, St. Kitts, Basse Terre, Cartwright & Harrison; Lizzie W. Matheson, McIntyre, Georgetown, Dem., B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Hattie W. Smith, Lee, Harbor Island, Bah., B. J. Wenberg & Co.; F. J. Russell, Rankin, St. Johns, Antigue, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Matilda M. Merriam, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; B. C. Terry, Crammer, Norfolk, Va., Van Brunt & Bro.

Barge Chesapeak, Fults, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Nellie Martin, (Br.,) Jackson, Rio Janeiro March 11, Bahia 15th, Pernambuco 17th, Para 22d, and St. Johns, P. R., 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Joshua S. Tucker. No date, lat. 31, lon. 71 50, had a northerly gale lasting 30 hours.

Steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Vis, Rotterdam 23d, with mdse. and 42 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. March 31, lat. 44, lon. 41, passed a German steam-ship and a State Line steam-ship bound E.; April 4, lat 42, lon. 51, a Cardiff steam-ship do.; 6th, lat. 40 30, lon. 69, a Cunard steam-ship do.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans March 28, with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship August Anure, (Belg.,) Greve, Antwerp March 16, via Flushing 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

United States steamer Alert, (3d class,) Commander J. D. Marvin, Port Royal, S. C., March 31. Has 136 officers and men.

Ship British Nation (of Liverpool), Carnell, Calcutta 98 days, with mdse. to order. Vessel to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 14, St. Helena March 1, and crossed the Equator 10th, in lon. 29.30, has been 7 days north of Hatteras with W. and N. W. gales; April 5, lat. 38.30, lon. 72, in a heavy W. S. W. gale lasting 24 hours and veering to W. N. W., with heavy squalls and heavy seas, had decks swept and bulwarks stove.

Bark Meteor, (Ger.,) Dickerson, Hong Kong Dec. 24, with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co. Passed Anjier Jan. 13, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 4, and crossed the equator March 9, in lon. 29 30; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy W. N. W. and W. S. W. gales; March 9, lat. 05 N., lon. 29 35 W., spoke bark Adelaide, (of Baltimore,) steering S.

Bark Azoff, (Nor.,) Holm, Stavanger 37 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. March 22 and 23, lat. 48 30, lon. 51 30; passed two icebergs 100 feet high and a quantity of field ice, which blocked the vessel for three hours; is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Irene, (Aust.,) Dinnick, Cork 3 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. March 2, lat. 20 11, lon. 56 18; spoke brig Elida, (Nor.,) from Lisbon, for Wilmington, N. C.

Bark Eliza Barss, Veasey, of and from Bermuda 11 ds., in ballast to A. E. Tucker. Has had heavy northerly gales throughout the passage.

Bark Canada, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Wood, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Havemeyer & Elder—vessel to Simpson & Shaw.

Bark Solafide, (Norw.,) Petersen, Exeter 58 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Henriek Bjorn, (Norw.,) Ellertsen, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hertha, (Germ.,) Brandhoff, Belfast Jan. 21, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Rosa, (Ital.,) Cacace, Valencia 50 ds., with empty barrels to order. Passed Gibraltar March 2.

Bark Drowning Louise, (Norw.,) Larsen, Liverpool Jan. 31, in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Drugi Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Perich, Bristol 52 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Amor, (Aust.,) Soppa, Bristol Jan. 23, in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Brig Favorite (of New-Haven,) Woodward, Point-a-Pitre 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. March 27, lat. 32 30, lon. 73, passed a bright flag-staff, apparently of a steamer, with an American flag, about 8 by 12, on it.

Brig Ida, (Dutch,) Kinners, Rio Grande do Sul Feb. 1, with mdse. to order—vessel to C. G. Ramsey & Co. Crossed the equator March 6, in lon. 33.

Brig Adolph Michels, (Ger.,) Nieman, Barcelona Feb. 10, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 24.

Brig Quaco, (of St. John, N. B.,) Campbell, Caibarien 14 ds., with sugar to E. B. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Brig Silde, (Aust.,) Constantia, Gloucester Feb. 5, with salt to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Brig Lauro Caerce, (Ital.,) Lauro, Seville 62 ds., with cork to L. W. & P. Armstrong—vessel to order.

Brig Ellen H., (of St. John, N. B.,) Sullivan, Cardenas 13 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Henry & Parker.

Schr. Daniel Webster, (of Boston,) Haskell, Goree 44 ds., with pea-nuts to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. to N. W. winds.

Schr. Joshua Grindle, (of Ellsworth,) Freethy, Fernandina 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to D. C. Dearborn. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Trott King, (of Calais,) Bradford, Aux Cayes 18 ds., with mdse. to A. Nones & Co.—vessel to John Boynton's son.

Schr. H. A. Dewitt, (of Augusta,) Manson, Kingston, Jam., Feb. 20, with mdse. to Darrell & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. winds.

Schr. Dreadnaught, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Sanford, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to C. W. Bertaux. April 2, lat. 35, lon. 75, in a gale from N. W. lasting 4 ds. and veering to N. E., lost foresail and jib; 6th, off Hatteras, had cabin filled with water.

Schr. Jordan L. Mott, (of Newburyport,) Brown, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Gomez & Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Hodgkinson, Montevideo 68 ds., with hides and wool to order—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Crossed the equator March 9 in lon. 40 W.

Schr. R. L. Kenny, Tolman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Barrett, Pawtucket.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Ship Wishope, for London; barks Johannes, for Bremen; Advocate, for Cork or Falmouth; brigs Hansa, for Bahia; L. M. Merritt, for Cienfuegos; Hattie M. Bain, for Cardenas; Emma, for Trinidad, Cuba.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, April 5.—Arr. brigs George Harris, Stowers, Portland; Salesta, Partridge, St. Thomas; schrs. Kate Carleton, (Br.,) Grant, New-York; C. E. Paige, Grace, do.; Clifford, Bragdon, St. Johns, P. R.

Sld. bark Vallida, (Br.,) Kidd, N. of Hatteras; schrs. Addie M. Bird, Fales, do.; Henrietta Hill, Del. Breakwater.

ST. JAGO, April 6.—Arr. bark Morning Star, (Br.,) Sisson, New-York.

CIENFUEGOS, April 4.—Sld. schrs. George M. Brainard, Averill, New-York; Kathleen, (Br.,) Morton, Boston.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Sld. steam-ship Massachusetts, (Br.,) Walters, Boston.

MATANZAS, April 6.—Arr. bark Minnesota, Arey, Mayaguez; 5th, schr. Delia B. Yates, Yates, Aspinwall.

Sld. 5th, barks H. D. Stover, Pierce, New-York; Carlton, Collins, do.; brig John H. Crandon, Peirce, do.; schrs. Nellie J. Dinsmore, Parker, N. of Hatteras; Frank W. Emery, Falker, do.

HAVANA, April 5.—Arr. schr. Thomas N. Stone, Pitcher, Teneriffe.

Sld. 6th, steam-ships Wilmington, Crowell, New-York; Acapulco, Gray, (from Aspinwall,) do.; C. W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans; bark Pohono, (Br.,) Sangster, New-York; Marius Corpei, (Br.,) Spurr, N. of Hatteras.

SAGUA, April 5.—Arr. schr. Lewis Ehrman, Fooks, Demerara, via St. Thomas.

Sld. schr. Fannie A. Bailey, Hutchinson, N. of Hatteras.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., April 7.—Arr. barks Ebiana, (Br.,) Olsen, Dublin; Abram Young, (Br.,) Delap, Bremen, via Sandy Hook.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 7.—Sld. March 31, Adolph Predholm, San Prisco; April 3, Mobican; April 5, S. J. Bogart, Storjohan, Atlas, (Capt. Moller;) April 6, Sacramento, Marino; April 7, Muni P., Kaleva, Vanidis, Larsen, Fanny Atkinson, Fidente, Kate Prince.

Arr. March 23, Baltic; April 2, Schamyl, (at Palermo,) Louisiana, Snowdrop; April 5, Herbert C. Hall, Ocean; April 6, Nordcap, M. A. McNeill, (both at Deal,) Lizzie Davey, Ocean, Nelson, (Capt. Dixon,) Lillian M. Vigus, Para; April 7, Harwich, Boylston, (the latter at Waterford,) Rockwood, (at Deal,) Atlantic, (Capt. Kraukalu, off Plymouth,) Balthasar, County of Picton, G. M. Cairns, Glenalvon, Three Brothers, Dolphin, (the last three at Crookhaven.)

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—The Inman steamer City of Brooklyn sld. for New-York to-day.

The steam-ship Celtic, of the White Star Line, sld. hence for New-York at noon to-day.

MOVILLE, April 7.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Anchoria, Capt. Munro, from New-York March 27, and Sidonian, Capt. Edwards, from New-York March 24, both for Glasgow, have arr. here—the former to-day and the latter yesterday.

LARNE, April 7.—The State Line steam-ship State of Virginia, Capt. Moodie, from New-York March 26, for Glasgow, arr. here yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 7.—The steam-ship Navarino, Capt. Rogers, from New-York March 26, for Hull, arr. here to-day.

THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE
OF THE
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